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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT. FIVEPENCE.]

## INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

"It is not well to halloo till you are out of the wood," says the old proverb. The French and some of the English have been hallooing very lustily at the close of the war for the Independence of Turkey; and the Austrians, and generally the friends and supporters of absolute government in every part of Europe, have joined in the chorus. But, nevertheless, Europe is still in the very thick and middle of a dark and tangled wood, unguided through the labyrinth by a single principle. There are dangers on a hundred sides, which those who are not blind can see; and which will yet task the sagacity of statesmen, and the military power of Empires and Monarchies, to confront and subdue. The most palpable and obvious of these dangers lies in Italy. In that country the Nemesis which is to punish the Governments of Europe for playing fast and loose with the eternal principles of Justice begins to bestir herself. The potentates who have deluded themselves with the vain idea that a temporary truce is as good as a permanent peace, who have looked to the things of to-day and taken no heed of those of to-morrow, will have to gird up their loins for new conflicts, and to prepare themselves to meet face to face the real question of the epoch. That question simply means whether the various populations of Europe shall be allowed to work out in their own way the great pro-

blem of constitutional liberty and national independence—or whether a league of Sovereigns for the maintenance of arbitrary power shall cover Europe with large standing armies hostile to popular freedom and incompatible with social progress, and whether they shall systematically repress all enlightened opinion and keep in a state of semi-barbarism some of the noblest regions in the world.

Italy has raised the question. When Sardinia was admitted into the alliance of Great Britain and France, when her gallant army gathered its well-earned laurels on the bloody field of the Tchernaya, the Italians were fortified in the hope that the day of their deliverance was at hand, and that the grip of the foreigner—as odious to them as the grip of Russia would have been to Turkey—would be taken from their necks. That hope has not only been disappointed, but the cessation of the war, by freeing the armies of their oppressors from more stirring and more perilous work elsewhere, has led to more stringent tyranny and to more abominable misrule in every part of the peninsula, except in Sardinia. Even that country, more favoured than the rest, has felt the intolerable weight of Austrian neighbourhood, and has been kept in a state of siege by the contiguity of Austrian armies, sent into and maintained in Italy with the avowed purpose of isolating Sardinia, and of repressing the natural desire for constitutional liberty and enlightened government of the noble-minded and unfortunate people of Rome, Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Two Sicilies.

Hence there is irritation on every side; and Sardinia, threatened with bankruptcy and revolution by the pressure put upon her resources by the menacing movements of Austria, is prevented from working out her own system, and pursuing her own career of internal improvement. She is coerced and injured by the mere presence of the Austrian armies on her frontiers; while every bad king and potentate in Italy is encouraged in his tyranny and oppression by the portentous apparition.

If we may judge from the tenour of the most recent news from Italy, from the semi-official feelers which are put forth in French as well as in English journals that are known to be the organs of their respective Governments, or from the cautious statements that have been made by Lords Clarendon and Palmerston in the Houses of Lords and Commons, an intervention by England and France in the affairs of Naples seems to have been decided upon. There are people in England, and elsewhere, who ask what right England has to interfere in this matter? and why the subjects of the King of Naples should not be allowed to settle the question with their Sovereign as they best can? We agree with these persons that non-intervention in such cases is the safest rule and the wisest policy; and that England has no more natural right to interfere with the King of Naples than it would have to interfere with the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Russia, if either of these potentates were at war with



BALL TO HER MAJESTY AT GROSVENOR HOUSE.—THE QUEEN ENTERING THE SUPPER-ROOM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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his subjects. Non-intervention is what the Italian and all other European nations should demand; but, unluckily, for them intervention is a *fait accompli*. Austria and France have severally intervened in the affairs of Italy—the former to support its dominion over Lombardy and Venice, and to suppress those principles which, if allowed to spread in any part of Italy, would ultimately prove fatal to Austrian rule; and the latter, with more questionable policy, to maintain upon his unsafe and mischievous throne a Sovereign who, but for that support, would cease to be a Sovereign and to maladminister the temporal affairs of the Roman people. The affairs of Italy would receive in due time their just and natural solution from the hands of the Italians themselves, if the Austrians and the French consented to withdraw their troops from Italian soil. Austria is not likely to retire from Italy, unless she be compelled to do so by force of arms; but France is willing to recall her troops, for France has no political objects to serve in Italy, and would be quite content to see the Pope reduced to a priest, and settled either at Avignon or at Jerusalem. It is of no use for Englishmen or Frenchmen to talk of non-intervention, unless they are prepared to remonstrate—and, if need be, to struggle—against the intervention that is already established—an intervention that perpetuates misrule, and that, by goading the Italians to revolt and revolution, keeps Europe in a state of ferment and insecurity.

It is clear that there must either be intervention or non-intervention in Italy. If non-intervention is to be the rule, then France and Austria must cease to uphold the Pope and the King of Naples against the wishes of the Romans and the Sicilians; and leave those populations to manage their own affairs. This would be the best solution of the difficulty; but, as it would lead to a successful revolution in those States, and consequently in Milan and Venice, it is not at all probable that Austria will consent to it. There are but two other courses to follow—the first is to do nothing, but to allow the King of Naples and the petty despots who imitate his example, supported as they are by Austrian councils, to outrage every feeling of humanity, and every principle of justice—until Italian and human nature can endure no longer. Engineers know that boilers will burst under certain circumstances, and statesmen know quite as well that popular feeling will, under certain conditions, as certainly explode in blood and ruin. As the Governments of England and France are not prepared to countenance and encourage a course of conduct that would produce such a catastrophe, any more than they were prepared to allow Russia to overawe and coerce Turkey, the only course remaining to them, as the Powers most largely interested in the welfare of all Europe, and as the exponents and representatives of its civilisation, is that they should intervene to secure for the unhappy Italians the right to live, to prosper, and to enjoy the security of law and order. A King like the King of Naples is a nuisance, not only to his own country, but to the whole of Europe. If England and France intervene to make him just and reasonable, they will take the first step towards the regeneration of Italy. The Romans and Tuscans will then move for the same object; and perhaps Austria will learn that if she cannot maintain herself in Italy by the justice and wisdom of her rule, her bayonets will fail her in the ripeness of the time appointed; and that Europe will not consent to be always kept in a state of smouldering and contagious revolution because her statesmen have not the commonest sagacity or the most ordinary prudence.

#### HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GROSVENOR HOUSE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with their company at Grosvenor House on Thursday evening week.

Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and attended by a numerous suite, in seven of the Royal carriages, arrived at ten o'clock. The Royal party entered by the garden from Park-lane, and were received at a temporary entrance prepared for the occasion by the Marquis of Westminster.

Her Majesty was at once conducted by the Marquis of Westminster to the ball-room; the general company, who had previously assembled in the drawing-rooms, following the Royal party.

The Queen having taken her seat on the dais—where she was surrounded by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar—the members of the Corps Diplomatique and the general company passed before her Majesty and made their obeisance.

Her Majesty opened the ball with the Earl Grosvenor, Prince Albert dancing with the Lady Agnes Grosvenor.

The ball was kept up with much animation—her Majesty frequently joining in the dance—until half-past twelve o'clock, when the Queen and Royal party were conducted to the gallery, in which a regal entertainment was served to the illustrious circle.

The Queen took leave of the Marquis and Marchioness shortly after one o'clock.

The magnificent suite of apartments in Grosvenor House were fitted up with great taste for the entertainment.

From the entrance-hall (in the centre of the floor of which were arranged splendid pyramids of the choicest flowers) the company entered upon a spacious and lofty staircase, the walls of which were covered with pictures, part of the celebrated collection of the Marquis. From the staircase the guests passed through a suite of three fine rooms, containing works of art of the rarest kind, into the ball-room—otherwise the dining-room—the walls of which are enriched with fine pictures. At the end of this room was the dais, provided with seats, for her Majesty. The walls were hung with small glass plateaux containing wax-lights between the paintings.

The famed picture-gallery was made the supper-room—one table extending the whole length on the left to the columnar division, the space beyond being appropriated to her Majesty's table. This room contains, in addition to the paintings, works of sculpture, and furniture of the most costly description. The beautiful silver-gilt massive plateaux were ornamented with vases and race-cups, some filled with choice flowers. The appearance of the gallery as the Royal party entered was really elegant. There was no glare, no extra lights were used, but all was simply elegant.

A private entrance was provided for her Majesty from the garden side of the mansion, where a temporary room was erected by Messrs. Collmann and Davis, immediately in front of one of the drawing-rooms. The balustrade to the steps, was covered with crimson velvet, and the sides inclosed with fluted drapery of red and white, the steps and floor covered with a thick carpet. Around the sides of the pavilion were placed groups of flowering plants and artificial flowers in endless variety, and in the compartments were large mirrors.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE NAPOLEON, has secured, for his northern cruise in icy seas, the services of Mr. Arbutnot, an ice-master, who accompanied Captain Collinson, in the *Enterprise*, on that remarkable expedition, which outstripped every other in the distance safely accomplished, in a right direction, for the search of Franklin. It will be gratifying to the friends of this worthy ice-master, and to the class to which he belongs, to find that his merits have been rewarded by this honourable appointment to the Imperial yacht.

A squadron of nine Spanish vessels of war has arrived at Vera Cruz, and demanded payment of the debt due to Spain; and, in default of a speedy settlement, threatened to land and take possession of the Custom House, and appropriate its receipts for the purpose.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE departures of the Emperor for Plombières, of the Prince Regent of Baden, and of the Cardinal Legate, Patrizi, have taken place almost simultaneously.

The last of the Court entertainments was a *sorée intime*, given at Villeneuve l'Étang, which went off delightfully. At eight o'clock their Majesties arrived in an open carriage, with postillions, and the party went on an excursion on the lakes, which were illuminated with *feux de Bengale*. All the boats were decorated with coloured lamps, and at eleven brilliant fireworks were let off on the borders of the water; the choruses of the Opera and the band of the Guides performed alternately; a ball was held in an immense tent; supper followed at twelve, and at half-past one their Majesties returned to St. Cloud.

It is stated here, and pretty generally accredited that the Legate is charged with a special mission from the Emperor to enter into arrangements with the Pope for the coming of the latter in the course of the ensuing year to perform the ceremony of the *sacre*.

It appears that the *réunion* of the high clergy on the occasion of the christening has been productive of a variety of discussions and manifestations of a more or less political nature. The Cardinal de Bonald, having convoked a meeting for the purpose of proposing the presentation of an address to the Emperor, some of the members (it is said M. Paris, Bishop of Arras, whose late *manifesto* on the restoration of the *golden age*, as manifested in the present condition of the Pontifical States! has created so much attention, is among the number) opposed the measure so warmly that it was abandoned. M. de Paris has further displayed his feelings of dissatisfaction by leaving France to make a prolonged visitation to the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Ireland.

It is said that a magnificent fête is in contemplation here to welcome the return of the remainder of the Crimean troops under the Maréchal Pelissier, and that it is in consequence of this intention that the frameworks of the illuminations are left standing in the Champs Elysées, and in the garden of the Tuileries.

M. Ambrose Thomas is named professor of composition at the Conservatoire, in the place of Adolphe Adam.

The annual mass in memory of Madame Emile de Girardin took place on Monday at the Church of Chaillot, and was attended by a crowd of the principal literary and other celebrities of the day, assembled to do honour to the souvenir of one of the most distinguished illustrations of modern literature.

In consequence of the visit of the Emperor to Plombières the place is crammed to excess, and lodgings are no longer to be obtained for love or money. There is a rumour that the *chef de l'état* intends, on quitting the waters, to pay a visit to the Château d'Arenenberg, the residence where his boyhood was passed with his mother. The Marquis Visconti, an old friend of the Emperor, and Governor of the Château, has been named Préfet Honoraire of the Tuileries; and in his last visit to the capital received directions for the complete reparation of Arenenberg.

Various rumours have been afloat relative to the changes of management in the Opera and Théâtre Français; the result is that the former passes from the hands of M. Crosnier into those of M. Alphonse Roger; and that the latter (which was reported to be about to be undertaken by M. Montigny, of the Gymnase) remains under the superintendence of M. Empis.

A letter from the Duc de Nemours to M. Dupin, who was charged to execute the will of Louis Philippe, excites considerable attention. It appears that the Duc strongly reproaches the executor with the officious part taken by him respecting the late measures adopted for the benefit of certain members of the Orleans family, and especially for having acted without consulting the wishes of the head of the family. The letter is also said to contain a passage relative to the fusion, that idea so strongly entertained by the Duc de Nemours, and so opposed to the opinions of the Comte de Paris.

Paul de Larocque has just completed a picture no less interesting in its subject than meritorious in its treatment and execution. It represents the Girondins in prison, at the moment of the reading of their sentence by the commissaire charged to lead them to execution. The twenty are variously and skilfully grouped; and the body of the twenty-first, Valazé, who committed suicide, is being brought forward in order to be dragged with his companions to the place of punishment.

At the Théâtre Français the "Amphitruon" of Molière has had a more brilliant and general success than most of the *reprises* of the old repertoire. A new piece, "Le Pied d'Argile," by a young author, M. Bourgeois, has been presented at the same theatre, but, having had but an indifferent reception, was immediately withdrawn by the writer. The work, though defective in many parts, has yet passages of very considerable merit, and it is to be hoped that M. Bourgeois will not be discouraged from making a second attempt.

##### AMERICA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, June 17, 1856.

BEFORE this communication arrives in England you will be fully informed of the dismissal and return of our Ambassador at Washington and the Consuls at New York and Cincinnati. The feeling in Great Britain consequent upon this rash act will be considerably altered as regards the pacific intentions of the United States' Government, who have thus recklessly fanned the political embers, that their delinquencies may be overlooked in the general confusion created by the conflagration.

It is somewhat strange that a great people should suffer themselves to be governed by men who thus lightly jeopardise the commerce and well-being of the nation to advance their own personal ends and the temporary triumph of a party; but so it is. Had Diogenes lived in 1776, and visited the States armed with his lantern for the purpose of prosecuting his celebrated search, his mission would have expired with the first man he met; now, it is to be feared, if he commenced at Washington, success would be exceedingly uncertain, for patriotism is supplanted by political trickery; honesty is considered anything but the best policy; great principles are sacrificed to expediency; and personal advancement is the sole object of a large majority of professors in politics. But a cloud no bigger than a man's hand is in the horizon which threatens to overcast the political heavens and deluge this great people with the horrors of civil war. The apple of discord has been thrown down in Kansas, and that ominous word "slavery" is unconsciously forced on every man, and, calling loudly for a solution, sits like a nightmare on the yet sleeping Government, which, overwhelmed by the awful responsibility of its position, seeks to relieve itself by the most desperate remedies.

Great questions are looming up and rapidly increasing in number and importance. The Presidential election is more than usually important. New nominations are springing up daily, each fresh candidate being more likely to succeed than his predecessor; thus showing the feverish state of public feeling, and demonstrating the impossibility of designating the next occupant of the Presidential chair. The great and all-absorbing question is slavery—all other minor differences are rapidly dissolving, and parties are being arranged phalanx after phalanx, on the grand issue of slavery or no slavery.

Mr. Buchanan is the nominee of the present Government with a decided leaning to the South. Mr. Fillmore comprises a mixture of "Know-Nothingism," and rather more moderate slavery leanings than Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Banks is now appearing on the scene as a favourable candidate for the anti-Slavery interest, Mr. Banks being the gentleman who fought that hardly-won contest for the Speakership on the opening of Congress—being the first anti-Slavery Speaker who has filled that position. Colonel Fremont is also rapidly gaining strength as the probable successor of General Pierce, uniting as he does many qualifications necessary for obtaining great popularity, and fulfilling in other respects the views of the anti-Slavery party, that part at least which is reasonable in its aspirations; and it is thought that the "Black Republicans" may be brought to endorse him as their candidate, and if so the odds are with him, and success almost certain.

The cowardly attack made on Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Senator Brooks, of South Carolina, may be taken as an indication of the growing animosity and bitter feeling which is rapidly ranging the North against the South. Into the merits of this outrage I shall not enter; but when the freedom of speech is thus overawed by brute force, and the Senate itself insulted by a bludgeon attack on one of its members on the very floor of the Senate-house, Liberty—who is supposed to be the presiding genius of this country—must rub her eyes with astonishment, and weep over the thought that such things can be done in her name.

The people see these things with regret and indignation; but such is the state of parties that no force of public opinion can be detached from the main body of politics to denounce so flagrant an invasion of the dignity of the Senate, which is ordinarily the best conducted and most orderly assembly it has ever fallen to my lot to witness.

Anxiety is on the tip-toe as to the probable action of the English Government by the sudden return of the Ambassadors and Consuls. It is thought in some quarters that Mr. Dallas will be sent back at once; and that England, resting on her dignity, and just now conscious power, will treat the affront with contempt and refuse to hold any further diplomatic communication. Others think that immediate action will be taken by dispatching a fleet of observation to some point of a threatening tendency, and from thence acting as circumstances shall dictate. A large majority, however, are of opinion that England will see that it is the act of a Government struggling to obtain political capital, and will therefore hesitate before throwing down the gauntlet and commencing a conflict which may almost be considered as a civil war.—F.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The news from Kansas, which arrived on Sunday last, by the Royal Mail steam-ship *Niagara*, shows that the rebellion in that district is gradually extending itself. Despatches from a reliable source, which reached New York on the 13th ult., state that two free-state towns (Ossawatimie and Palmyra) have been sacked by a pro-slavery mob; the most gross and unwarrantable excesses have been committed. Great numbers of Missourians were crossing into the territory, and committing depredations in every direction, without any effort on the part of Governor Shannon to stay them—one party having come under his observation without any comment. Colonel Sumner had succeeded in preventing the expected battle at last advices, but could not disperse the belligerents. The investigating committee continued their labours, the testimony taken by them being of the most important character, and proving conclusively the illegality of a great majority of the votes given at the election of the Kansas territorial Legislature. A telegraphic despatch, published in the *Boston Advertiser* of the 17th ult., gives a melancholy account of the state of affairs in Kansas, and reports that there is fighting in all the inhabitable parts of the territory. It also reports that a very large body of men in Missouri are preparing for a descent upon Kansas, determined to drive out the Free-state men at all hazards. They expect little or no resistance, but if Colonel Sumner interferes they will drive him from the territory.

The most important proceedings in Congress relate to the civil war. In the Senate Mr. Crittenden moved to take up his resolutions requesting the President to appoint General Scott to the command of the United States' troops in Kansas. A discussion ensued, a number of senators maintaining that the presence of General Scott in Kansas would have a tranquillising and beneficial effect on the whole country. Others argued that such a request would be an improper interference by the Senate with the executive functions, and that the difficulties in Kansas would soon cease if the people there would obey the laws, and the people of the North would cease agitation. The subject was finally passed over. On a subsequent day Mr. Clayton offered another plan for the pacification of the Kansas. He proposes to abolish the existing Territorial Legislature and elect a new one, the voters to be bona fide inhabitants of the territory three months, and of their respective districts one month, previously to the day of election. The laws of the territory relative to the discussion of the slavery question and the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law are also to be abolished. The people are authorised to form a State Government when the population shall have reached the number of 93,420. This is the third proposition presented in the Senate for the settlement of the Kansas troubles. Mr. Trumbull wants to annex the territory to Nebraska; Mr. Crittenden believes General Scott can restore tranquillity among the squatter sovereigns; while Mr. Clayton is in favour of taking a fresh start altogether.

#### CARLIST DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 28th ult. state that "tranquillity continues" in the provinces, but there still seems ground for alarm. The Government is said to be in possession of documents proving that the Carlists acted an important part in the events of Castile. One of the chief instigators of the acts of Vandalism perpetrated at Valladolid is a Carlist officer, belonging to a noble family of Castile, whose devotedness to the cause of the Pretender is well known. Fifty persons were arrested at Valladolid, forty-five at Palencia, and forty-two at Rioseco. At Mojados, a rich agricultural district, the crops were burnt by the same individuals, who complained of the scarcity of provisions. Fourteen of the incendiaries were arrested. The plan of the conspirators appears to have been to destroy by fire the 131 manufactories, and the corn store situated along the canal between Valladolid and Alar. The *Espana* states that seven other individuals have been shot at Valladolid, Duenas, Palencia, and Rioseco.

A mounted battery of artillery was sent from New Castile to Valladolid. A battalion of riflemen, in garrison at Lerma, marched out of the province of Burgos, and some troops from the Basque provinces were detached to Burgos. From Saragossa a battalion of infantry proceeded to Soria, where it was to await further orders. Those are said to have been the only movements of troops on the occasion of the disturbances.

The Government of President Comonfort at Mexico has been established, and the recent insurrection under Haro y Tamariz crushed. The priests at Puebla have been called upon to pay out of the convent funds the expenses incurred by the siege of that city.

The waters of the Rhone have returned to their bed, and a great number of labourers are employed at Beaucaire in clearing the ground for the fair, and in constructing wooden huts for the reception of merchandise.

The accounts from the moors in the north of Scotland are very encouraging to sportsmen. Birds are plentiful and strong, and the deer are numerous and in excellent condition.



## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

If the ladies' dresses continue to increase in breadth it will be absolutely necessary to widen all the public thoroughfares. Already it is impossible to sit in an omnibus in which two or three of the fair sex have gained an entrance without having to wade through avenues of muslin, and to take a seat—if one can be found—under the shadow of a mountain of the same material. Considering that ladies' skirts measure in many cases six yards, it is clear that every fashionably-attired female who gets into a public conveyance must at once render inoperative the law which allots to every passenger a space of sixteen inches. It is difficult to understand the effect that is aimed at in enveloping the female figure in as much drapery as can be got to hang about it, for a woman converted into a walking bale of goods is anything but a graceful object. Perhaps it is a spirit of exclusiveness which has induced the leaders of fashion to surround themselves with barriers of barège and other similar outworks to keep the common herd at arm's-length, or, rather, petticoat's-breadth, for it is impossible to stand at otherwise than a respectful distance from a lady carrying the customary quantity of canvas or crinoline. The old familiar puzzle as to how the apple got into the dumpling may fairly give place to the new inquiry how the lady whose ample garments completely fill the carriage over which they are spread can have possibly got in at the door, and how she will be got out again? It would, perhaps, be an improvement if, during the continuance of the present fashion, the ladies were to have their dresses inflated and fitted with an apparatus for letting off the air, so that in a crowd they might be brought within reasonable dimensions. At present it is difficult to find room in any public place where fashionably-attired women congregate; and even they who have the *entrée* into what is called the "best society" are not allowed to approach nearer than the outskirts.

It is gratifying to hear on such good authority as that of the gardener of the Inner Temple that the Smoke Act has produced favourable effects on the atmosphere of the metropolis. It is seldom that an Act of Parliament renders anything very clear; but it is ascertained that the law alluded to has diminished the density of the air of the metropolis. Formerly the gardening operations carried on in the City were of a very hopeless kind, and were limited to the production of a few soot-stained beans in an attic window, or the attempted cultivation of here and there a never-green. The Temple gardener has, however, written to the papers to tell how the roses which had ceased to blow for many years have resumed their long-suspended animation; and the paths of the lawyers, if not of the law, are now adorned with flowers. The quarters occupied by the legal profession have hitherto been distinguished by a dulness which nothing seemed able to enliven, but henceforth they will wear, in the season, something of the gaiety of a flower-show. It will be something new to find the public attracted by the horticultural charms of the Temple, and perhaps it may follow that law itself will become popular, when the spot where it has taken up its abode shall be more sought after. Those, however, who are led to admire the roses of the law must remember the thorns, and it will be as well for the public generally, for their own sakes, to obey the injunction "not to pluck the flowers." Now that the gardens of the Temple have some floral beauties to boast of, it may perhaps be thought desirable by the authorities to remove that melancholy pipe which, even in a metropolis remarkable for the meanness of its water displays, is supremely ridiculous. The Temple fountain has long been a standing butt, and, indeed, it looks as if it had formerly served to supply some no-longer-standing water-butt. The seclusion in which it exists has saved it from that amount of quizzing which other more conspicuous objects have encountered; but, if it had been in a central situation, there is no doubt that the criticism the affair would have elicited must long ago have caused the hand of improvement to turn it off at the main, once and for ever. If the Benchers do not like to go to the expense of removing the eyesore, it would be better to neglect payment of the water-rate; and, the supply being cut off in due course, the unsightly object would be conveniently got rid of.

Though the public health is in a very satisfactory state, the stage seems to be afflicted just now with two very distressing maladies. Piccolomini is suffering with consumption at one house, while Ristori has been labouring under malaria at the other. The latter of the two diseases is calculated especially to bring the drama into bad odour; and, indeed, if there were an officer of theatrical health he would be justified in interfering under the Act for the Removal of Nuisances. We have done something towards the purification of London air, but we have no law, nor are we likely to have one, which will effect any improvement in our moral atmosphere. We have been lately made so familiar with death by poison through a recent trial that we have been somewhat nauseated, and have been subjected to an over-dose—or, at all events, a very superfluous one—in "Pia dei Tolomei."

Talking of poison reminds one of an application that is said to have been made by the jury in Palmer's case for compensation for their services. It is generally understood that the consciousness of having done one's duty is an adequate recompense in such a case as this; but to those who are not satisfied to find in "virtue its own reward" the eightpence awarded to common jurymen will hardly be thought an equivalent for fourteen days' attendance at a trial. Some people talked of a testimonial to the jury who convicted; but it is not a very wholesome precedent to make a present to a body of men for having performed an act of public duty; and it would be still more objectionable to reward a jury for having given a verdict which happens to agree with a popular "foregone conclusion."

The thoroughfares will soon be enlivened by the arrival of the Guards, who, it is well known, are to make a public entry into London. As there are two stations at which they can arrive, the London-bridge and the Waterloo, it is to be hoped that the one will be selected which will admit of their being welcomed, "as they march through the town," by the largest possible number of the inhabitants of the metropolis. If they turn into the middle of the Strand by Wellington-street they will necessarily disappoint all who might catch a sight of them between London-bridge and the point specified. The citizens of London, who have contributed so much in every way to supporting the burdens of the war, deserve the gratification of witnessing the return of the troops, now that the war is over. The West-end may enjoy its monopoly of merely fashionable excitement, but the East has a claim to a fair share of any spectacle arising out of the war, the sinews of which have been so abundantly supplied in the City.

## A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

The St. John's *Observer* states that another attempt to lay a chain cable for a telegraph across the Atlantic will soon be made. The length of the cable will be 2400 miles, and two steamers each with 1200 miles of cable, will meet midway between Ireland and Newfoundland, unite the cables, and proceed in opposite directions.

All the roads to Moscow are being put into a state of thorough repair. For the purposes of the coronation alone, they are constructing fresh houses in Moscow by dozens, and workmen are brought not only from all parts of the empire but even from abroad.

## THE STUDY OF COMMON THINGS.

It is a frequent remark that we are prone to undervalue what is familiar. Objects that present themselves to us for the first time excite wonder and provoke curiosity, and we are eager to study their nature and qualities; but those by which we are habitually surrounded are rarely submitted to any process of mental analysis. It is this indifference which makes us so much the creatures of precedent and routine. A knowledge of common things seldom forms a part of education. Young ladies are taught fashionable accomplishments, but the art of superintending the domestic household in its various departments is seldom inculcated; while young gentlemen who may have received a classical education and been taught living languages are rarely instructed in those utilities which are of daily importance. This is a fatal error, and it pervades the systems practised both in the humblest and highest schools. It is, therefore, gratifying to announce that Miss Burdett Coutts has made, and is making, a generous effort to correct this defect, having commenced her benevolent labours at the Whitlands Training Institution, Chelsea, where she has awarded prizes to schoolmistresses, pupils, and pupil-teachers who have displayed most proficiency in the study of common things.

The plan adopted for carrying out this novel method of tuition is highly judicious, and the experiment has been sanctioned by the entire approval of the Bishop of London. Of course, reading, writing, and arithmetic receive due attention; but the distinctive feature of the scheme is the teaching a practical knowledge of those duties which women are called upon to discharge in private life. Ignorance renders people helpless, and the dwellings of the poor are frequently deprived of comforts which a thrifty and intelligent wife would be able to command. Good management, indeed, has a just claim to be classed among the domestic virtues, and a wise economy is one of the best guarantees of independence. Such are among the objects sought to be obtained. Girls are taught the art of cooking, and made to understand what are the nourishing qualities of different kinds of meat, vegetables, and groceries; they are instructed in the methods of cutting out and making up clothing; the importance of household arrangements is pointed out, particularly cleanliness and ventilation; the various duties of female servants are inculcated, as cooks and housemaids, laundrymaids and nurserymaids; and they are also initiated into the management of the sick-room. Nor are their moral qualities neglected: they are shown what personal habits are most likely to render them useful and happy; a respect for truth is strongly insisted upon in all circumstances; and the sinfulness of deceiving children or pacifying them with false promises is reproofed. Servants are told how they ought to act in the case of accidental fire, and are taught the proper treatment for burns, scalds, cuts, and fainting, before medical advice can be procured; while simple remedies are recommended in the common maladies of cough and cold and sore throat, and prescriptions given for gargles and fomentations. Cruelty to animals is strongly censured. Many of them, indeed, are the domestic servants of man, and were evidently designed to assist him in his labours, or why was the law of obedience implanted in them by the Divine Creator of the universe? The least reflection will show the immense services rendered to man by the horse, the ox, the shepherd's dog, the elephant, the camel, and the reindeer. Had their nature been rebellious, their strength would have made them enemies; but they have the instincts of submission and co-operation, and we owe them every kindness.

In the volume containing an account of the distribution of prizes by Miss Burdett Coutts at the Whitlands Training Institution there are many "Lessons on Common Things," excellently adapted to those for whose use they are intended. For example: the pupils are taught that the material out of which warm flannel is manufactured once clothed the sheep; that shoes are formed from the covering of the calf; that our cotton garments are the products of an American vegetable; that coal furnishes our gaslights. From this notice of the system adopted at the Whitlands Training Institution the reader will form a general idea of its educational purport, and cannot fail to appreciate its wisdom. Benevolent ladies in all parts of the country will, we trust, follow the excellent example of Miss Burdett Coutts, and they will have their reward in feeling that they have qualified the poorer classes of their sex to be good and faithful servants, and worthy and useful wives and mothers.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 101 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.		Amount of Ozone. (0-10).	Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10).
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.		
June 25	30.028	77.3	57.6	64.3	0.016	60.5	61.7	5	6.5
" 26	30.083	84.2	66.0	69.8	0.000	67.4	65.8	2	4.0
" 27	29.977	82.0	57.5	67.0	0.000	62.8	63.5	2	2.5
" 28	29.970	70.8	49.0	55.6	0.005	50.8	53.2	2	4.5
" 29	30.137	70.9	42.1	57.1	0.000	53.2	50.7	6	2.5
" 30	29.909	59.8	48.0	53.3	0.000	50.8	49.6	3	0.2
July 1	30.087	69.1	36.3	52.0	0.000	47.6	46.4	2	3.0
Mean	30.027	73.4	49.5	59.9	0.021	56.2	55.8	2.1	3.4

The range of temperature during the week was 47.9°. The weather very fine, except on 28th until 9 a.m. when drizzling rain. The direction of the wind was—On 25th W., and W.N.W.; becoming due W. at 6 a.m. on 26th; W.N.W. at 2 p.m. on 27th, N.W. at 4 1/2 p.m. W. at 10 a.m. on 28th, W.N.W. at noon; N.N.W. at 1 1/2 p.m. on 30th, moved to N.N.E. at 3 p.m., to N.E. at 4 1/2 p.m.; became N. at 5 1/2 a.m. on July 1st, N.N.W. at 6 1/2 a.m., N. at 6 1/2 a.m., E.N.E. at 7 1/2 a.m., moved through N. to W., and back to N.W. at 8 1/2 a.m., became W. at 11 1/2 a.m., moved to S. at 1 1/2 p.m., became W. at 2 p.m., in which quarter it remained. Solar halo on the 29th; a frost on July 1st. On 25th, *Lonicera pubescens* in flower, *Elder* in flower, *Barley* in ear. On 29th, *Acacia* in flower. 28th, *Strawberry*, *Keen's seedling*, just ripe. July 1st, *Wheat* in flower. E. J. LOWE.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—The Lords of the Treasury have issued directions for the public sale of 1500 acres of Crown lands in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, the manors of Epworth and Westwood, with the Court-house in the town of Epworth, Lincolnshire.

WILLIAM PALMER.—We mentioned last week that the chaplain would present some report to the visiting justices on Saturday last respecting his interviews with Palmer. We believe he did so, but no order was given respecting its publication. The report merely consisted of extracts from the chaplain's diary. We understand that the chaplain found Palmer not unfrequently suffering intense mental agony; the struggle even in his obdurate breast being very severe, between a desire to do "things meet for repentance" and to keep up an appearance of firmness and courage, as fallacious as it was dangerous. On one occasion—the Thursday night before his execution—the prisoner underwent such a mental struggle as we have indicated. The chaplain gave him the best and kindest advice, showing the distinction between private sins and public crimes, and pointing out that the latter demanded a confession before man. Palmer seemed to feel the force of the chaplain's remarks, and made use of these most remarkable words:—"If it's necessary for my soul's sake to confess this murder, I ought also to confess the others;" adding, after a short pause, "I mean my wife's and my brother's." He then threw himself upon the pallet in his cell, and buried his face in the clothes. The chaplain proceeded to ask him whether he was guilty of the murder of his wife. He made no reply. The reverend gentleman also asked him whether he was guilty of the murder of his brother. A significant silence again betokened the prisoner's consciousness of guilt; and when the chaplain could not forbear uttering the ejaculatory prayer, "The Lord have mercy on you!" the wretched man responded with a sigh. The prisoner, however, soon appeared to rally, and reassumed his former bearing; and, evidently calling to mind what had passed, he observed to the chaplain that he must not take advantage of what he had said, for he had neither denied nor admitted his guilt. We believe the chaplain has a faithful record of everything that passed during his frequent interviews with Palmer, and we think it would be most satisfactory to the public that whatever passed relating to the crimes of which Palmer was either accused or convicted should be given to the world in an authenticated form.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—An important meeting of the coal proprietors of the Midland district, representing the vast coal-fields of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, was held on Saturday last, at Nottingham, to consider the propriety of carrying the above railway through to Boston, instead of terminating at Sleaford, as at present proposed. The meeting was attended by several influential coalowners of the district, as also by H. Ingram, Esq., M.P., chairman of the company; Mr. Staniland, the solicitor of the company; and Mr. J. F. Smyth, of Boston; when, after considerable discussion on the project, the meeting unanimously agreed that the line of railway ought to be completed to Boston, and that the meeting would render such pecuniary assistance in connection with the people of Boston as would enable the directors to accomplish the object. A deputation of the coalowners promised to attend a public meeting to be held very shortly at Boston, when it is hoped the inhabitants will be made fully sensible of the immense benefits this railway is calculated to confer upon the town and neighbourhood.

THE CACTUS GRANDIFLORA.—In the garden of Dr. Paterson, Bridge of Allan, is a plant called the *Cactus grandiflora*, which only flowers once in seven years, and then at sunset, closing at daylight in the morning. On Thursday evening week it was observed to put forth its fibres, which gradually extended until twelve o'clock at night, when it was in full bloom. The fibres surrounding the centre of the flower are stated to have been of a straw colour, the heart of the flower being pure white. After midnight it gradually faded, and in the morning the beautiful floral phenomenon had altogether passed away.

SUNDAY BANDS.—The Sunday band movement is making progress. Last Sunday afternoon bands of music were in attendance at the People's Parks in Manchester, and the weather being exceedingly fine, a great number of people were attracted to those beautiful places of resort. In Peel-park and the Queen's-park together there were at least twenty thousand people, and about seven thousand visited the Philip's-park. The music included "Gloria in Excelsis," "Sound the loud timbrel," "The Heavens are telling," a selection from Haydn's Mass No. 7, and some secular pieces. The people were generally well dressed, very orderly, and appeared to enjoy the music and promenade exceedingly. At Halifax a large concourse of people, estimated at from four to five thousand, assembled on Skircoat Moor, the "town's-park," to listen to bands of music, which have been engaged to play on the Moor for about a dozen Sundays in succession.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven emigrants have left the port of Liverpool during the past month, more than two-thirds of whom, or upwards of 8600, have proceeded to the United States. Of these, nearly 6000 were Irish, a little more than 2000 English, the remainder being about equally divided between Scotch and Germans. The number of emigrants who have sailed to Quebec during the month was 1489—of whom 201 were English, 160 Scotch, 895 Irish, and 224 natives of other countries. To Australia there have sailed, in five ships, 1518 emigrants, nearly all of whom have proceeded to Melbourne—952 were English, 94 Scotch, 390 Irish, and 82 natives of other countries. The returns for the quarter ending this month have not yet been made up; but, including short ships, it will not vary much except 43,560, against 44,292 in the corresponding quarter of 1855.

## THE INVESTITURE AND INSPECTION IN THE CRIMEA.

THE movements of our army before their abandonment of the Crimea have presented several scenes of interest for the pencil of our Artist stationed at Balaklava. Two of these displays are engraved from Mr. R. Landells' Sketches at pp. 4 and 8.—The Investiture of Marshal Pelissier with the Order of the Bath, by Lord Gough; and the Inspection of Troops, which followed the ceremony, on Friday, June 6. We select and abridge the following details from the letter of Dr. Russell in the *Times*:—

The investiture of G.C.B.s, K.C.B.s, and C.B.s, took place at headquarters. A scaffolding, or rather the framework of a canopy, was erected at the foot of the flight of steps leading from the house to the vineyards. The woodwork was covered very tastefully with flags, and the tricolor and the British ensign waved at each angle of the building. A large armchair, dressed in flags, served as a substitute for a throne.

The snug house in which the English Commanders-in-Chief have been quartered since the commencement of the siege is not unfavourably situated for the centre of such displays. On the present occasion the nature of the ground and the *coup-d'œil* were consulted by performing the ceremonies of the day in the rear instead of the front of the mansion.

A garden walk or broad path leads from the door which opens on the vineyards in the rear of the house down to the French road to the Quartier General. Directly opposite to the junction of the path and of the road were twelve guns posted on the rising ground, with their muzzles towards the house. The guns belonged to the X Field Battery and to the A troop (Major Henry's), and were under the orders of Captain Cannell, who commanded on the occasion. On the right of the path facing the house were the remains of the 2nd and 4th Division and the Balaklava Brigade, their rear resting on the French road and their front on the vineyard. The united bands (numbering 320 performers) were placed in the centre, and their formation was bisected by the path to headquarters. On their left was the Light Division. In rear of the bands drawn up on each side of the path, and lining it from the road to the bands, was placed the 72nd Regiment. The garden walk was terminated by "the throne," already described. On the left of the throne, with their line sloping from it diagonally across the vineyards to the 2nd Division, the various regiments of the Highland Division filled in the bounds of the view. On the right of the throne, facing the road, were the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Royals, the 31st Regiment, and the 56th Regiment, in similar order. The formation thus represented an enormous triangle, with the throne and the headquarters for its apex, the sides being formed of the troops just mentioned, the base consisting of the 2nd Division, 4th Division, Balaklava Brigade, bands, and Light Division, being bisected by the path from the apex to the base which ran parallel with the French road and the line of Artillery.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock Marshal Pelissier was on his way to our headquarters, at the head of a very brilliant staff. On a signal our artillery began immediately to fire a salute of nineteen guns.

General Codrington, in full uniform, with the Crimean medal and clasps on his breast, proceeded on foot down the path to meet the Marshal. He was accompanied by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, his personal staff, Colonel Blane, Military Secretary, and most of the Headquarters Departmental Staff. Lord Gough remained in the so-called throne-room. The Marshal entered the square, and dismounted; another gun was fired, whereupon the troops "presented arms" simultaneously, and the bands struck up the French Imperial air, "Partant pour la Syrie." General Codrington having welcomed the French Marshals and Generals as they dismounted, a little procession was formed. Lord Gough, the beau-ideal of an English soldier, standing erect beneath the canopy, in the uniform of a Colonel of the Life Guards, was the centre figure in the picture. The procession, as it approached the throne, filed right and left of its own accord, and surrounded it with a barrier of English and French uniforms strangely commingled together. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, the red Hussars, Artillery, Infantry, Chasseurs de Vincennes, the Etat-Major, the Navy—every arm in the service of our allies was amply represented. Under or around the canopy were Marshal Pelissier, G.C.B.; General Codrington, K.C.B.; General de Salles, G.C.B.; M-Mahon, General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B.; General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.; Sir John Hall, K.C.B.; General Windham, C.B.; Colonel Blane; Captain Ponsonby, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Hall, Aide-de-Camp; Major Wear, Colonel Pakenham, C.B.; Colonel Herbert, Major Luard, Captain Vacher, Major Barnston, Lieutenant Fisher, R.E.; Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Alexander, C.B.; Dr. Moutat, C.B.; Commissary-General Adams, C.B.; Mr. Romaine, Colonel Peel (11th Hussars), Sir R. Dacres, K.C.B., and Staff. The navy was represented by Sir H. Stewart, Admiral Fremantle, Captain M'Cleverty, Captain Wilmot, and a number of other officers. A crowd of military spectators stood behind the line of sentries. Having saluted the General, Lord Gough took his seat on the throne, and Captain Bates proceeded to read the Royal commission. At the close of the commission the artillery fired a Royal salute of 21 guns. At the last gun the troops presented arms, and the bands struck up "God Save the Queen." At the conclusion of the National Anthem the troops received the words "Order arms!" "Stand at ease!" and the ceremony of investiture took place. General Codrington read with good emphasis and clearness, and in an excellent accent, an address in French on the subject of the investiture and of the Order; and Lord Gough, in a fine, round, rich, and mellow Milesian dialect of the English tongue, expressed the gratification he felt at meeting the Allied Generals and officers on the theatre of their glories, and the pride with which he fulfilled the high office for which he had been selected. Each of the *decorés*, beginning with Marshal Pelissier, was then introduced beneath the canopy, and received the *accolade* and the insignia of the Order, as well as a very warm grasp of the hand from the Royal Commissioner, who expressed to each his wish that "he might live long to wear it."

The ceremony lasted about half an hour. At the conclusion, Marshal Pelissier, Sir W. Codrington, Lord Gough, and some other officers, mounted and rode down to inspect the troops, who received the visitors with all honours. As they were returning towards the throne the word was given "Three cheers for General Lord Gough," and the request was at once complied with most vigorously, an odd "one cheer more" being thrown in by the 83th, and taken up by the rest of the regiments. The bands struck up "Patrick's Day," and the artillery fired a salute of seven-teen guns. The gallant old General seemed extremely pleased at the warmth and spontaneity of this compliment. Sir W. Codrington then invited the K.C.B.s and C.B.s to lunch. The fourth signal (one gun) was fired, and the troops marched off to their quarters. Lord W. Paulet had the command of all the men on the ground. He was accompanied by his Staff—Colonel Airey, C.B., Captain Thynne, &c.





LORD GOUGH, MARSHAL PELISSIER, AND STAFF, INSPECTING THE TROOPS AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE CRIMEA.—SKETCHED BY R. LANDELLS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MARBLE BUST OF HER MAJESTY.

BY JOSEPH DURHAM.  
ONE of the best busts in the present Royal Academy Exhibition is the Marble Bust of her Majesty, by Mr. Joseph Durham, placed as a companion bust in the same room to another marble bust of her Majesty by Baron Marochetti. Mr. Durham's bust is a present to the citizens of London, from Mr. Alderman Moon, and when it leaves its present quarters will find its final resting-place in the Council Chamber of Guildhall. The worthy Alderman, when Lord Mayor, presented the plaster cast of the bust to the Corporation, with the following letter:—

Gentlemen,—I desire, before I leave the chair, to ask your acceptance of the bust of her most gracious Majesty the Queen (which you will perceive is placed in this Council Chamber), that it may be a memorial of the honour and happiness I have enjoyed in my frequent intercourse with my fellow-citizens. It is the production of a sculptor of great talent and rising reputation (Mr. Joseph Durham), and is, unquestionably, a work of rare excellence, combining, as it does, with singular felicity, the graces of the woman with the dignity of the Queen. It will be regarded as another compliment to the city of London on the part of the Queen; for, when application was made to her Majesty to give sittings in order that this bust might be presented to you by me, her Majesty at once, and graciously, consented for this purpose to afford the sculptor all the facilities in her power; and the result is, I do not hesitate to say, a production admirable as a likeness and of the very highest merit as a work of art. There has not been time to execute it in marble, but in due course the sculptor will replace that which you see before you, by a work that will, I am sure, receive full appreciation in the city of London, and be regarded as the most graceful and appropriate record I could leave of grateful homage to my Sovereign and of affectionate attachment to my fellow-citizens.

FRAS. GRAHAM MOON,  
Lord Mayor.

The cordial thanks of the Court of Common Council were then presented to the Lord Mayor for his valuable and interesting present.

This fine bust will stand its ground by the side of other busts in the same chamber from the chisels of Chantrey and Behnes.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Durham has already received commissions for five of this bust, in marble, including one for the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. And, within a few days after the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, a visitor, who had viewed Mr. Durham's work side by side with that by the Baron Marochetti, became a purchaser of the bust by the former sculptor.

SILVER DRUMS FOR THE 3RD (KING'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

THE combination of skilful yet simple mechanism with beauty and elegance of design has rarely been more strikingly displayed than in the case of the accompanying pair of silver drums, just completed by Messrs. Distin, for the 3rd Light Dragoons. The most striking feature of these unique instruments, in a musical point of view, is the circumstance that they can be tuned in seven different keys by simply turning one screw. This we believe to be one of the im-

gow, and is a beautiful work of ornamental art. The sword consists of a Highland claymore richly embossed, with gold plate basket hilt, around which is chased in bold relief the Scottish thistle inter-



MARBLE BUST OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—BY J. DURHAM.—PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER, GUILDHALL, BY SIR FRANCIS GRAHAM MOON, BART.—(FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

provements effected by Messrs. Distin, and was first applied in "the Distin-Drum."  
These superb instruments are of solid silver, containing upwards of 1000 ounces—they are supported by three lions' paws, and have also ten embossed lions' heads attached to the mechanism. The Royal arms are displayed embossed in a highly-finished style; and under them are the insignia of the 3rd Light Dragoons (the White Horse within the Garter, "Nec aspera terrent"), with the proper enumeration of the honours of the regiment from Salamanca to Goojerat.

SEALS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

WE have engraved the five principal Seals of this newly-constituted Board. The following are the armorial details:—

The Centre or GREAT SEAL OF THE BOARD has the Royal arms, motto, and crown between the armorial ensigns of the cities of London and Westminster, the counties of Kent and Middlesex, and the county towns of Essex and Surrey, in Gothic enrichment.

ST. PANCRAS.—A representation of the legend of St. Pancras, who is said to have been a noble Phrygian youth, who suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Dioclesian for his profession of Christianity. The Saint is represented in his glorified state, with the martyr's palm in one hand and in the other the Holy Scriptures, with a Roman soldier under his feet.

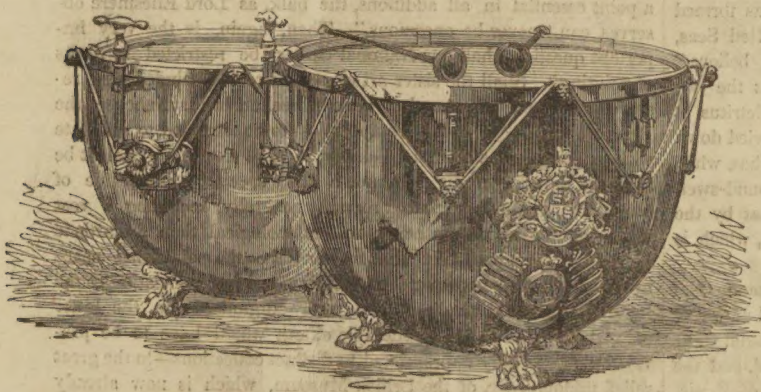
ST. MARYLEBONE.—It is erroneously supposed that the name of this parish is a corruption of Mary la bonne. There is every reason to believe that the name originated from the circumstance of the old parish church being built beside a stream and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and that it was originally called Marybourne, or St. Mary at the bourne. The seal, therefore, bears a figure of St. Mary, with a stream running beneath her feet. She holds in her arms the infant Saviour; and lilies, emblems of purity, are growing by her side. The date of the Act of Incorporation is contained in two shields.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—A representation of the patron Saint of England, on horseback, encountering the dragon, with Gothic enrichments.

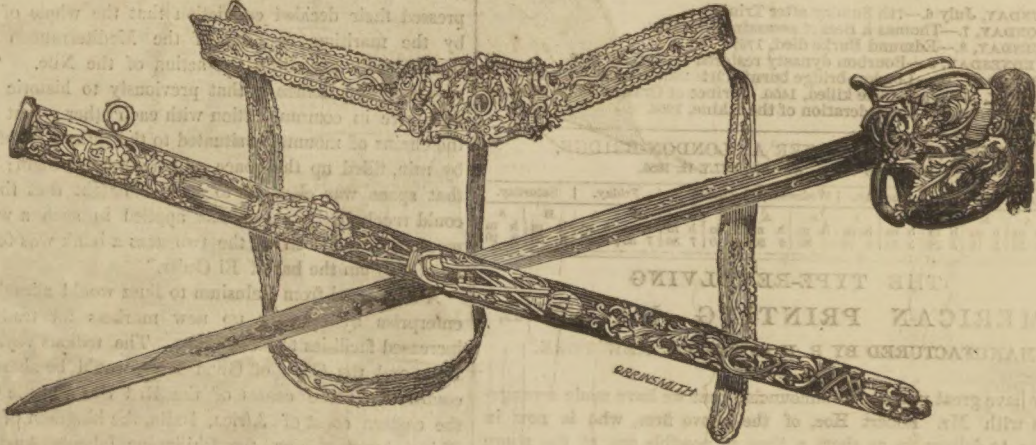
PADDINGTON.—A shield in Gothic quatrefoil, bearing two swords enfiled with a mural crown between the Royal initials V. R. The seals have been ably executed by Mr. R. Wyon, of Regent-street.

SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GEN. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B.

THIS superb testimonial to the gallant General Sir Colin Campbell has been manufactured by Mr. D. C. Rait, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and is a beautiful work of ornamental art. The sword consists of a Highland claymore richly embossed, with gold plate basket hilt, around which is chased in bold relief the Scottish thistle inter-



SILVER DRUMS FOR THE 3RD (KING'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS.



SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.



PADDINGTON.



ST. PANCRAS.



SEALS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.



ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.



MARYLEBONE.



twined with scroll-work, and in the centre the arms of Glasgow. On the upper part of the scabbard is introduced the noble General's crest with motto, "Be mindful"; and, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, the inscription and monogram "C. C.", chased out from the solid (in letters of gold). In the centre are a group of Highland trophies, in which the bagpipes, sporran, dirk, &c., hold a prominent position; and on the lower part are introduced the blue bells of Scotland, with thistles and scroll-work to correspond. The body of the scabbard being composed of crimson velvet gives the pierced work a very rich and pleasing effect. The blade is emblazoned in the most exquisite manner, with the Royal arms of Scotland, an antique shield, and "Fame" with her trumpet, and "Victory" with her wreath of laurel. On the reverse side is a group of Highland implements, with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, and emblazoned on them a wreath of laurel, with the names of the various battles at which the gallant General was present—viz., Vimiera, Corunna, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, Nevill, Tarifa, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, China, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol. Surmounting the names of these memorable contests is the Royal Ensign, with appropriate warlike emblems. The belt plate is of solid gold, with the arms of Scotland enamelled in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; on each side of which are figures representing "Fame" and "Victory." The border is composed of brilliants, introduced with gold scroll-work, and thistles round the whole. On the blade of the sword, which is made of Scottish steel, the contribution of Messrs. Hawksworth and Co., of the Avon Steel Company, Linlithgow, there is the following inscription:—

Presented to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, by above six thousand of his countrymen in Glasgow and Scotland, in testimony of their high sense of his distinguished conduct and gallantry, and glorious services in Portugal, Spain, France, India, China, and the Crimea, from the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, to the storming of Sebastopol in 1855.

The presentation of the sword took place at Glasgow, on Tuesday, in the City Hall, which was densely crowded in every corner. The excitement in the city was most intense at the time Sir Colin was expected, and, when the cortège reached the Royal Exchange in Queen-street, the carriage containing the illustrious warrior was surrounded by thousands of his enthusiastic admirers, who applauded him vociferously at every stage, and gave the cortège the appearance of a triumphal procession.

The chair was taken at twelve o'clock by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, who was supported on the right by Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Archibald Alison, Bailie Wright, and Bailie Young; and on the left by Bailie Hannan, Bailie Thomson, Bailie Clouston, and Bailie Taylor.

The Lord Provost rose, amid applause, and in an appropriate speech adverted to the event of the day. After an eloquent address his Lordship resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause.

His Lordship then handed the burgess ticket to Sir Colin, inclosed in a handsome gold box, amid great applause.

Sir Colin Campbell, on receiving the diploma, said—

My Lord Provost, ladies, and gentlemen, on arriving to-day in my native city, after an absence of upwards of half a century, it has become my lot to receive this civic honour, and it is also intended to confer another honour of a military kind (Cheers). These both coming from my townsmen, it is hard to say which I value most highly. I can say that I shall always be ready to draw the sword, about to be presented to me in defence of my freedom (Great applause). I shall always value, as I ought to do, highly and gratefully, the manner of my reception to-day, and the great honour conferred, and about to be conferred, on me. The recompense which I desire to give you is, in every possible way to do my duty to my country. Sir Colin sat down amid tremendous cheering.

Sir Archibald Alison, amid much applause, rose and said—

Sir Colin Campbell, you have just received from the Lord Provost and magistrates of this city the highest honour which they have it in their power to bestow. It is now my honoured privilege to present to you a testimonial of another description—a sword, the gift of six thousand of your grateful countrymen, in token of admiration of your distinguished services, and respect for your manly character (Applause).

Sir Archibald then, in a long and animated oration, reviewed the services of the gallant General, and concluded by saying—

I am confident that, should the storm of war again arise, the sword which I now present to you will again be drawn in defence of your country, and again achieve deeds an example to all future times, and which will live for ever its grateful recollections; and, however feeble may be my expression of the feelings with which at this moment all this vast assembly are animated, I am confident that the applause which will follow your reception of it will cause you to feel for a moment "the electric shock of a nation's gratitude" (Loud applause).

When the learned Sheriff presented the sword, the whole audience rose to their feet, and gave three hearty and enthusiastic rounds of cheering. Sir Colin Campbell then rose, and said—

Sir Archibald and fellow-countrymen, I was quite unprepared for the eloquent manner in which this honour has been done me (Applause). I can never forget the reception I have met with on this occasion, and the honours which have been conferred on me, surpassing, in amount of recompense, all the services I have been able to perform (Great cheering). There is another party who ought not to be forgotten on this occasion. I owe all this to my hardy veteran soldiers of the Highland Brigade (Cheers), and to them is the honour due for what you have now conferred on me. This should not be forgotten, that these, however, are conferred in their name as well as my own (Tremendous cheering).

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 6.—7th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1170.  
TUESDAY, 8.—Edmund Burke died, 1797.  
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Bourbon dynasty restored to France, 1815.  
THURSDAY, 10.—London-bridge burnt, 1212: 3000 persons killed.  
FRIDAY, 11.—Jack Cade killed, 1450. Prince of Orange killed, 1584.  
SATURDAY, 12.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 30	4 55	5 15	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30
6 50	7 10	7 30	7 50	8 10	8 30	8 50

#### THE TYPE-REVOLVING

#### AMERICAN PRINTING MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY R. HOE AND CO., NEW YORK.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with Mr. Robert Hoe, of the above firm, who is now in London, to deliver in as short a time as possible one of the above machines, with all the latest improvements. This will enable us to meet our increasing circulation, and improve the printing of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which, we fear, has often suffered from the rapidity with which we have been compelled to work off our very large impression.

198, Strand, July 3, 1856.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1856.

PEOPLE out of Parliament have been puzzled during the week to decide whether the Irish Member who brought forward the apparently vexatious and ill-timed motion on the Foreign Enlistment question were a foe or a friend of the Government. Some who read Mr. Moore's unwarrantable attacks on Lord Clarendon came to the not unnatural conclusion that he was vehemently hostile to the Administration; while those who reflected that the only possible result of such a debate and division would be a large and victorious majority in favour of Ministers, indulged in the supposition that his hostility was a feint, that he was a friend in disguise, and that he not only intended to help the Government to a triumph, but to "sell" the Opposition. We do not pretend to decide which of these two very grave hypotheses was correct. The Ministers did not need the justification Parliament has afforded them; while

the discussion of the question was in a high degree inconvenient, and might have proved injurious. The dispute had passed into the domain of history. The question was virtually at an end. Great Britain had foolishly sought for soldiers in America; had unintentionally impinged upon or infringed the municipal law of the United States; had offered the amplest apology to the United States' Government; had not only apologised, but had patiently and generously submitted to a rebuff which none but a high-minded and very powerful country would have endured without resenting; and there was an end of the matter. To stir it in Parliament while another and far more serious question was still pending between the two Governments was therefore purely mischievous. But, the mischief having been resolved upon, there can be but one feeling of satisfaction that the result of the motion was to strengthen the hands of the Ministry, and to damage the political reputation of those who sought to revive the question for party purposes. The whole case on behalf of the Government was lucidly, admirably, and conclusively stated by the Attorney-General, in one of the most effective Parliamentary displays of the Session; and was very tamely, very mistily, and very inconclusively answered by Sir Frederic Thesiger and Mr. Gladstone. The latter gentleman split his argumentative straws, and resplit the fragments, in a manner to prove how little politics have gained, and how much the law has lost, by the fatality which has made him a Member of Parliament instead of a Special Pleader, or Chancery barrister. Well might the Solicitor-General, who, though an acute lawyer, did not forget that he was a politician and a statesman, express his disbelief that Mr. Gladstone could be in earnest—and that a speech in which the arguments were so disconnected with the conclusion could have been intended for anything more than an intellectual exertion. Fortunately, the question of Central America will not be brought into the Parliamentary arena. If it were, the country, though it might not despair of arriving at a pacific solution, would have to fear that the progress of pacification might be impeded by the strategy of Party, and that an existing ill-feeling might be further exasperated by the speeches of men who, being untrammelled by the responsibilities of office, allow their party feeling, or even their patriotism, to get the better of their judgment. It is not likely that war will arise between the two nations; but, if it do not, little of the merit will be due to those who forced on the discussions of Monday and Tuesday last.

Two gigantic enterprises invite the engineering skill of the nineteenth century, and the execution of both is earnestly demanded in the name of civilisation. The one contemplates the junction of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by cutting through the Isthmus of Panama; the other proposes the formation of a maritime canal, extending from Pelusium to Suez, which would unite the Red and Mediterranean Seas. It is to this latter project that the following remarks are directed; for so many inquiries on the feasibility and desirability of the plan have been instituted in recent years that the subject may fairly be considered ripe for discussion. There is, indeed, no novelty in the idea, for it has occurred to many of the greatest men who have held sway in Egypt, as Sesostris, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, the Arab Conqueror Amrou, the Great Napoleon, and Mehemet Ali. But various circumstances have hitherto prevented its execution, as want of means and want of opportunity; though what chiefly militated against the prosecution of the work was an opinion of Herodotus, too hastily accepted as true, that the Delta of Egypt is a present from the Nile; whence it was inferred that the earthy matters which its waters hold in suspension would be deposited on the coast, and insensibly block up the canal. The careful observations of modern science have exploded this ancient error; and Linant Bey and Mougél Bey, two French engineers in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, who have examined the Isthmus with the minutest care and the best instruments, have expressed their decided conviction that the whole of it was formed by the maritime deposits of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, thus entirely excluding the action of the Nile. "We believe," say those gentlemen, "that previously to historic times the two seas were in communication with each other; that the detritus of the chains of mountains situated to the right and left, carried down by rain, filled up the space which separates them; and that, when that space was elevated to such a height that the ground-swell could reach it, its action was applied in such a way that by the meeting of the swell of the two seas a bank was formed, which is no other than the bar of El Guisr."

A ship canal from Pelusium to Suez would stimulate commercial enterprise by opening up new markets for trade and affording increased facilities to navigation. The tedious voyage round Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope would be abandoned, and the countries on the coasts of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia, the eastern coast of Africa, India, the kingdom of Siam, Cochinchina, Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand would be brought nearer to us on an average by 3000 miles. According to Mr. Anderson's calculations, the distance from the English Channel to Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, by the route taken by the best sailing vessels, may be put down at 13,000 miles; by the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, the distance is about 8000 miles;—the Suez Canal would, therefore, shorten the passage to Calcutta by 5000 miles, and to Bombay 5300 miles, as compared with the Cape route. The railway now constructing over the Isthmus, though excellently adapted for the transit of passengers, the mail, and small parcels, will never be suited for the carriage of heavy goods, on account of the expense of loading and unloading at both termini. By the very great saving of time and distance between Europe and the East, our productive classes would come into more immediate contact with three hundred millions of Chinese and one hundred and fifty millions of people inhabiting the peninsula of Hindostan; and we should be able to send troops from Malta to Bombay in three weeks, to Madras in four, and to Calcutta in five weeks. In spite of the cost and delay attending the voyage round Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, the yearly traffic now amounts to 6,000,000 tons; and it is not unreasonable to calculate on double that amount, could the course of navigation be directed through the Gulf of Arabia. Every country in Europe would benefit by the execution of this magnificent scheme. It would bring Holland nearer to Java and Sumatra, and Spain to the

Philippine Islands; while it would infuse new life into the ports of the Mediterranean, and perhaps revive the ancient mercantile glory of the old trading cities of Italy. Prince Metternich has long been aware that a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez would powerfully promote the material interests of Venice and Trieste; and indeed the whole of Germany and Hungary would reap considerable advantage from it, especially in conjunction with the canal projected by Mr. Wilson, the Dutch merchant, from the Danube to Kustendjeh on the Black Sea.

We have now to consider the political results of this colossal enterprise. How would it affect Egypt? Both France and England have in turn held military possession of that country, and, on several occasions, it has caused uneasiness to the diplomatists of Europe. The ruler of Egypt would, of course, be master of the Suez and Pelusium Canal, as the ruler of Constantinople is master of the Dardanelles. As France and England united against Russia to prevent the Czar seizing the latter position, so would a combination arise against any single Power that attempted to command the new maritime highway between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. This prudent jealousy among the different nations of Europe would guarantee Egypt to the family of Mehemet Ali, and, by putting at rest the aspirations of ambition, afford a solid security for the maintenance of peace in that part of the world.

It has been urged in some quarters that the project under consideration might endanger British India, by facilitating the passage of a hostile armament to its shores. This contingency is very remote. It is reasonable to expect that the world will grow wiser as its grows older, and wisdom counsels peace on earth and good will to man. National debts are more easily contracted than paid, and war necessitates their augmentation. All Europe has been taught this lesson; and, now that the principles of free-trade are obtaining increased favour in the world, nations will not slaughter each other for mere territorial acquisitions. Free commerce places the products of the whole globe at the command of industry, without the need of seizing the soil on which those products are created. If we are just to the natives of India, we may bid defiance to any invader, who would there find a grave, not a conquest. But, as the timid may not have faith in such doctrines, it might be stipulated that the Suez Canal should be closed against all nations which were at war with each other, and such a stipulation would be an admirable pacificator. The Pacha of Egypt might erect impregnable batteries at both ends of the canal and enforce obedience by shot and shell. However, it is folly to evoke these phantoms of danger. The enterprise is sanctioned by the reigning Pacha of Egypt; no engineering difficulties oppose its execution; it would repay the capitalists by a moderate toll on shipping; commerce would be enlarged and civilisation promoted throughout the East.

THE result of Lord Elcho's motion last week was to frighten the Government from their position in respect to the proposed new site for the National Gallery; and, as it is probable that the whole question will be reopened, we quite agree with Lord Ellesmere in his sensible and business-like letter to Lord Elcho, that the whole subject as to the site and purposes of the National Gallery is "ripe for the consideration of a commission, but not for action." The nation, or its representatives, have made one sad mistake in the present building for the National Gallery, with its mean exterior, and most inconvenient interior: it will not do to fall into another mess of the kind more expensive than the first, and which would, in all probability, be permanent.

Amongst other considerations which go to the very purpose of the Gallery, and, consequently, to its size, its arrangements, and its site, is that of its future contents. The Art collections of the country cannot be for any long series of years restricted to those objects which now find space in the west wing of the building in Trafalgar-square; yet, on the other hand, if superior excellence be considered a point essential in all additions, the bulk, as Lord Ellesmere observes, can "never be enormous." Then, again, is the very important question, shall our National Gallery be restricted to works of painting? Shall the sister art of sculpture be excluded, and reserved as a speciality in that very miscellaneous storehouse the British Museum? And, if sculpture is to be admitted to associate with painting at the National Gallery, to what extent? Shall it be admitted only in certain works of a class specially illustrative of art as art; or shall sculptured remains generally, including a vast mass claiming interest rather in an archæological than an artistic sense, be included? In the former case the additional space necessary would be comparatively trifling, and the association of the kindred arts would be direct and easily organised; in the latter case whole galleries of considerable extent would have to be provided, and specially appropriated to distinct collections—to the great relief, undoubtedly, of the British Museum, which is now already overcrowded.

But, whatever the future contents of the National Gallery, the question of its site is of paramount importance upon all considerations of public usefulness and enjoyment. We trust that whatever Commission may sit upon this subject it will hesitate long before coming to any decision for removing this people's exhibition to a distance from one of the main and central thoroughfares of the metropolis. For a hundred who would visit the gallery at Charing-cross, not five would be able to do so at Old Brompton; and the money-cost of the journey would be a severe tax upon art-study. The Royal Academy well know the value of their present situation in a commercial sense; and if, eventually, either they or the National Gallery have to turn out of Trafalgar-square, surely the people should have the first claim to their own premises? If the Gore-house fields are so eligible for art-purposes, why not make this much-debated site a present to the Academy? The rejection of the offer, if it were made, would at any rate justify serious misgivings as to the eligibility of the site upon grounds of public convenience.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—This gentleman has been sojourning in Inverness, at the Union Hotel, for a few days. His health, though improved, is still delicate and uncertain; and, acting on the advice of his physicians, he refrains as much as possible from reading and writing. He went on Tuesday to Nairn, intending to proceed by easy stages to Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, angling in the Findhorn and other rivers by the way. At Nairn, however, Mr. Bright felt himself so much better as to be able to stand a journey farther north. He accordingly returned to the Union Hotel; and the following day he set out for Sutherlandshire. The Earl of Ellesmere, we understand, has offered his lodge at Lairg, for the accommodation of Mr. Bright.—*Inverness Courier.*



NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A DISCUSSION, raised by a member whose statesmanlike qualities must certainly be matters of very recent discovery, has engaged the House of Commons for two nights upon the American Enlistment Question. Mr. Moore, of Mayo, brought forward a motion by which it was proposed to declare, that the conduct of Ministers was not entitled to the approbation of the House. His speech was chiefly remarkable for its personal spitefulness against Lord Clarendon, who, when in Ireland, may have given Mr. Moore, or some of his friends, some offence which now spits out in patriotism. The Government defended itself with a spirit which may have been considerably increased by the certainty that Parliament would take special care that no dissolution should occur, at this time of year, which could render a dissolution necessary. -So Lord Palmerston loftily replied that he had not asked for the approbation of the House. The rest of the defence was that we had not broken the American law, and that the American Government, in affecting to believe that we had, had made a mistake, and had supported their case upon worthless testimony; but, in order to be quite in the right, we had affected to believe them in earnest, and had apologised. The House of Commons, recollecting that we had got to the 1st of July, decided, by 274 to 80, that the conduct of Government was entitled to approbation.

The story now goes that his deposed Majesty the King of Oude is coming over to England, with £200,000 in his coffers, resolved to lay his grievances before great folks, after he shall have duly prepared their minds for the reception of his arguments by a lavish application of his golden ointment. In still plainer terms, the unfortunate King has been deluded by those about him, it is said, into the belief that in England, as in the East, money will do everything. It is alleged that the late decision by which the Nabob of Surat obtained justice from the East India Company was preceded by a long and arduous canvass, in which various needy members (male and female) of influential families were induced by Oriental eloquence to exert themselves; and it is supposed that the same high-nosed hungry parties can be made very useful to the King of Oude. There is not the least doubt that such people will be very glad to take his money—we know that an Oriental, even let his character be infamous, will, if he be rich, be fawned upon. But we fear that his Majesty will find that his money has not been laid out well, and that he had better have invested it in more tigers and more Nautch favourites. Somebody may make good market out of the credulity of the "voluptuous Monarch," but Oude will remain a province of British India.

The statement that the Bishop of London desires to resign was correct; but, as such a proceeding appears to be unprecedented, a short Act of Parliament is to be passed for enabling his Lordship to do so, and for dividing his huge diocese into two manageable portions. These, we suppose, will be under a Bishop of London and of Westminster respectively. The appointment of Dr. Baring to the see of Gloucester and Bristol seems to have given much satisfaction, even to those Churchmen who by no means coincide with all the views of the so-called Evangelicals, to whom the new Bishop belongs. It was felt that, were a certain courtly but pertinacious ecclesiastic, who has acquired a very large amount of influence, and whose abilities are indisputable, confronted by as talented and resolute an individual as himself, with opinions more in conformity with those of the real Anglican Church, benefit would arise to the Establishment; and Dr. Baring is understood to be quite capable of laying lance in rest even against the champion in question.

The retirement of the great vocalist who has made an epoch in musical history from before an English public deserves a word of record among the events of the day. Fuller details will be found elsewhere. A better actress might possibly be found, a diviner singer scarcely, a kinder woman nowhere; and go where she may—and we are more than rejoiced to know that she who has made so many homes happy retires into a happy home of her own—there is no one who will refuse to say, "God bless Jenny Lind!"

The East India Company seems to be in the way of being defeated just now. The Privy Council has given irrevocable judgment against them in the case of the late Dyce Sombre, and has confirmed the decision of the Court below, that his will, made in the Company's favour, was the act of an insane person. The vast property, therefore, abides with his wife, who will now be left in quiet possession, after all her sufferings and troubles. It was another case of a "gentle lady married to a Moor," and Mrs. Dyce Sombre may be congratulated on having escaped the fate of *Desdemona*. What the lawyers must have had out of the old Begum's hoards it is terrible to think upon.

Sir Charles Eastlake has lost another glorious picture which the nation ought to have had. After bidding very high for the "Rainbow Rubens," the National Gallery agent permitted it to fall into the hands of the Marquis of Hertford for £1550. What would have been the extra money, suppose the price had been £5000, compared to the possession of such a work? One picture (an altarpiece, by Lo Spagna) was secured for the nation at the Orford sale for 620 guineas, and we are told of other works also purchased for the Gallery. They will be rather narrowly criticised after recent discussions, and it is to be hoped that their pedigrees can be verified.

ST. BARNABAS, HOMERTON.—Two silver chandeliers, and two pictures containing 97, 128, have been presented by the parishioners to the Rev. Charles John Daniel, the first incumbent, on his retirement from the parish, after ten years' faithful ministrations. The parish was formed, from the increase of population, under Sir Robert Peel's Act, into a separate parish from the mother parish of Hackney, and contains a very numerous and poor population. During the short period of its existence, through the exertions of the late incumbent, the church has been enlarged; schools at the cost of 1200*l.*, for the education of the children of the poorer classes, have been erected; and several charitable societies have been established for the benefit of the poor.

THE ROSES IN TEMPLE GARDEN.—Samuel Broome, the gardener of the Inner Temple Gardens, records the reappearance in the gardens of roses, for some time kept down by the smoke of the steamers. "Thanks to our legislators, they passed an Act to make that abominable nuisance discontinuous. Such has been the result of this that, I am happy to inform you, this year my poor roses that have been in the gardens so many years are now fast recovering their health and show that they will not cease to blow; for I have a great many white ones coming, and red also, and the plant bids well for healthy wood for another year. The poor forest-trees also are making shoots much better, although the spring has been so unfavourable to vegetation; in fact, everything in the garden is greatly improving in health and vigour."

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue Returns for the year and quarter just ended show a singular steadiness in the amount of national income. Of rather more than four millions of net increase, in the twelve months ending on the 30th June, 1856, as compared with the preceding twelve months, three millions and a half have been yielded by the enhanced income-tax. The Customs Returns show an increase of about 650,000*l.* on the year. The Excise a decrease of nearly 300,000*l.* Such an entire absence of disturbance in the national resources at the close of a war is unprecedented in the history of any nation.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—The intelligence from China by the Overland Mail is unsatisfactory, and the progress of the insurgents in various quarters gives rise to alarm. In Kinangsi they have captured the large and important city of Kueinong, and their proximity to the tea districts of Fuh-Kien gives just ground for anxiety lest the tea destined for Foochow should be intercepted or destroyed. To the northward also they have been successful; and the capture of the city of Yangchow, to the north-west of Shanghai, threatens to disturb tranquillity in that quarter. A party of gentlemen from Shanghai who lately visited Nankin found the rebels in great security there.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART.



SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, second Baronet, of Hartham House, Wilts, who died on the 15th ult., at his residence, 24, Gloucester-gardens, was the elder surviving son of Sir George Jackson, Bart., formerly Secretary to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate, and many years M.P. for Colchester and Weymouth, by his second wife—the coheir of the Ducketts—Grace, daughter of Gwyn Goldstone, Esq., and widow of Robert Neale, Esq. Sir George Jackson changed his patronymic of Jackson for that of Duckett, which, with the Duckett arms, he assumed by sign manual in 1797. George, his son, the subject of this notice, was born the 17th July, 1777, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, the 15th of December, 1822. He had represented Lynton in Parliament from 1807 to 1812; he was a Deputy Lieutenant for Hertfordshire; and at one time he commanded (as Colonel) the West Essex Militia. He was said to be able to trace his descent in the female line from the Ducketts as far back as from Gundreda, daughter of King William the Conqueror and wife of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey. Sir George had himself earned a far more personal reputation. He was a classical scholar of a very high order, having a profound knowledge of almost every modern European language; and he was, as a layman, unequalled in his theological researches. His translations of Michaelis's "Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour," from the original German, and of Herder's "On the Revelations of St. John," are standard works, and well known to the public. His version of Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans went through several editions. Both in and out of Parliament Sir George Duckett was a speaker of no mean stamp, and was looked on as a successful follower of the manner and style of Canning. In politics he was a Tory of the old school, and an ardent admirer of Mr. Pitt. Sir George married, first, the 17th July, 1810, Isabella, daughter of Stainbank Floyd, Esq., of Barnard Castle, Durham, by whom (who died the 10th Oct., 1844) he had one son, and one daughter, now Lady Burrard, of Walthampton, Herts. Sir George married, secondly, in 1846, Charlotte, daughter of Edmund Seymour, Esq., of Crowood-park, Wilts, and widow of J. Laxe, Esq.; by her he had no issue. He is succeeded by his only son, George Floyd, now the third Baronet, a Major in the Army, who married, in 1845, Isabella, daughter of General Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., G.C.B., and who is well known as the author of a "Technological Dictionary" of military terms in English, French, and German, for which he received gold medals from the Emperors of Austria and France, and the King of Prussia.



SIR JAMES HUNLOKE.

SIR JAMES HUNLOKE, seventh Baronet, of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby, died at his seat, Birdholme, Derbyshire, on the 22nd ult., in his seventy-third year. He had only succeeded to the title on the 8th of last February, at the death of his nephew, Sir Henry John Joseph Hunloke, the sixth Baronet, of whom, at the time, a notice appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Sir James Hunloke was never married. He was the younger son of Sir Henry Hunloke, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Wenman Coke, Esq., of Longford, in the county of Derby.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS PATERSON.



THIS zealous and able officer, the son of Robert Paterson, Esq., of Piewlands, Ayrshire, entered the Royal Artillery in 1798. He commanded a battery at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, when he received the thanks of Major-General Sir Thomas Blomfield for beating off, with part of a nine-pounder brigade, a division of Danish gun-boats armed with twenty-four pounders. Paterson was at Valchoren in 1809; and, after long service in Canada, Gibraltar, and the West Indies, he was selected for the post of Superintendent of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich, in 1836. During his charge of that important establishment for perfecting the instruction of the Royal Artillery, he maintained it in a high state of discipline. He retired in 1846, when he attained the rank of Major-General, and since that time he has resided on Woolwich Common, where he died on the 13th ult., at the age of seventy-six, having held for six years the command of the 6th Battalion Royal Artillery.

WILLIAM EVANS, ESQ.



WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., of Twynerech, Chertsey, whose death has recently occurred, was descended from an old Welsh family, which a century ago had extensive landed property in the Vale of Conway; a portion of these possessions Mr. Evans inherited and held to the time of his death. He had been for many years successfully engaged in commercial pursuits in London, and was greatly esteemed, no less for his integrity in business than for his liberal and cheerful support of the various charitable institutions of the metropolis. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, and he will be long remembered for the manly course he pursued in 1840, as one of the Sheriffs of London, in suffering imprisonment on account of his determination to obey the "Queen's Writ" rather than the "General Warrant" of the House of Commons.

THE EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY.

THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BOYLE, eighth Earl of Cork and Orrery, Viscount Dungarvan, Viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky, Baron Boyle of Youghal, Baron of Bandon Bridge, and Baron Broghilly in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Boyle of Marston, Somersetshire, in that of Great Britain; a General in the Army, and a Knight of St. Patrick; was the second surviving son of Edmund, the seventh Earl, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Kelland Courtenay, Esq., of Pemsford, Devonshire. He was born the 21st of October, 1767, and, entering the British Army early in life, he shared in some brilliant service, and attained the rank of General. He was at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk; he was with Lord Moira in 1794; he went to Egypt in 1801, and was present at the taking of Alexandria. He was then an Earl, for he had succeeded his father in 1798. He married, the 9th of October, 1795, Isabella Henrietta, third daughter of William Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, Berks, by whom (who died 29th Nov., 1843) he had six sons and three daughters. All these daughters died unmarried, and the three eldest sons are also deceased. The Earl of Cork died on the 29th ult. at his town residence, 3, Hamilton-place. He is succeeded by his grandson, Richard St. Lawrence, now the ninth Earl, the eldest son of his third son, the late Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, whose wife was Catharine, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Howth. Richard St. Lawrence, the present and ninth Earl of Cork, was born in 1823, and married, in 1853, Emily, second daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and has issue.

GENERAL SIR JOHN WILSON.

GENERAL SIR JOHN WILSON, K.C.B., whose death occurred at his residence, 67, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, on the 22nd ult., had been in the British Army for sixty-two years, and had served in various quarters of the globe with distinction. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, who formerly commanded the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia. He commenced his military career early in life, and during the greater part of the Peninsular war he was attached to the Portuguese force, in which he held important commands. He afterwards rejoined the British troops, and with them shared in the sieges of San Sebastian, the battles of Nivelle and Nive, and other of the crowning achievements of the war. For these services he had the gold and silver war medals. He was for some time Commander of the forces in Ceylon. He was created a K.C.B. in 1837, and he attained the rank of General in 1854.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PEACOCKE.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PEACOCKE, K.E.S., died on the 21st ult., at his residence, near Tours, in the eighty-first year of his age. The gallant General, who was the sixth son of Marmaduke Peacocke, Esq., and the brother of the late General Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, K.C.H., had seen considerable hard and valiant work during the Peninsular war, being the greater part of the time with the Portuguese forces. He was present at Basaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, for which he received the silver war medal and seven clasps. Soon after the war he retired on half-pay. He became a Colonel in 1851, and a Major-General in 1855. The family of Peacocke to which this true and trusty soldier belonged, and of which one branch is now represented

by Sir Joseph Francis Peacocke, Bart., has within the last hundred years given no less than ten officers of distinction to the military and naval service of Great Britain.

MR. YOUNG.

THE death of the great actor, Charles Mayne Young, occurred on the 29th ult., at his residence, Brighton. The career of this tragedian was most honourably and deservedly successful. He was the son of an eminent surgeon, of Fenchurch-street, and was born on the 10th January, 1777. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Eton. He was first intended for the medical profession, and studied for some time under a Danish physician in Copenhagen. He afterwards thought of commercial pursuits; but, preferring the stage, he first acted at the little theatre in Tottenham-street, and in 1798 he was engaged by Mr. Alkin, at the Liverpool Theatre, where he made his debut as *Douglas*, under the assumed name of Green. Thence he proceeded to Manchester and Glasgow, and ultimately he, in his own proper name, made his debut as *Hamlet* before the London public, at the Haymarket Theatre, on the 22nd June, 1807. In 1810 he became a member of the Covent Garden company, where he was engaged as second to John Kemble, and as chief during his absence. Mr. Young formed his style on that of Kemble, and acquired a high position in his favourite school. He maintained his rank even after the appearance of Edmund Kean; and, when acting with him at Drury Lane in the characters of *Iago* and *Pierre*, created extraordinary public interest. His impersonations of *Hamlet*, *Duham*, *Orestes*, *Cassius*, *Proserpine*, *Macbeth*, and *The Stranger* were very famous; and his *Sir Peter Teazle* and *Macbeth* were second only to that of G. F. Cooke. He had a fine person, a sound judgment, and an exquisitely musical voice; these were the grand elements of his success. Mr. Young retired in the full vigour of professional powers and reputation. He took his farewell benefit, as *Hamlet*, at Covent-garden Theatre, the 30th May, 1832, and never afterwards appeared upon the boards. Having acquired a handsome competence, he went into private life, and continued to mix, as he had always done, in the best society. He was exceedingly fond of hunting—a sport in which he constantly indulged up to a recent date. His urbanity, his elegant tastes, and his extensive information won for him everywhere affection and esteem. His name will be ever of graceful record in the history of the drama.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SIR W. F. WILLIAMS.—The members of the Army and Navy Club took occasion, on Saturday last, of testifying their sympathy and cordial approbation of the conduct of their gallant brother in arms, the hero of Kars. The banquet was laid out in the magnificent coffee-room of the stately club-house; and, although all the company were in private dress, the scene was a very grand one indeed. Covers were laid for 110, and the company sat down to dinner at a few minutes after eight o'clock. The chair was taken by Colonel Daniels. On the right of the chairman sat the guest of the evening, Sir William Fenwick Williams, who wore the insignia of the Order of the Bath, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Order of the Medjidieh. On the left of the chairman were Colonels Lake and Teesdale, the Aides-de-Camp of the gallant General. On entering the apartment Sir William Williams was received with several rounds of cheering, the entire company standing till the gallant General had taken his seat. In replying to the toast of his health General Williams said:—"When I look around this room, and witness this scene, and then call to mind that I was one of the original members of this club—that out of the five-and-twenty years I have been in the army I have passed three-and-twenty in foreign service, and that whenever I returned to England, either for recreation or on account of ill health, this has been my home—that in this room I have breakfasted and dined day by day—I say to myself that if, on the day I first put down my name as a member of this club, any man had told me that I would live to see such a day as this, I would have said that he was whispering nonsense to me." After paying a well-deserved compliment to the bravery of his fellow-officers, he said, "There is also a sacred duty which I have to perform, because, when you recollect how much blood has been spilled for the defence of Turkey, we must all feel some gratification in knowing that there is still some vitality in that country (elers)—that if Turkey be true to herself, and if foreign nations will hold a high tone towards her, she is safe from the power of Russia."

THE LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The annual meeting of this board was held at their house in Pall-mall on Wednesday. The company present included Lord Radstock, a considerable number of clergymen, and several ladies. The report stated that during the past year 150 schools of different kinds had been inspected, and reports made upon them in detail. Of these 134 had been visited for a second or third time, and a large proportion of the reports made from month to month indicated a marked improvement in the schools. There are at present about 600 schools in the diocese open to the inspection of the board, including thirty-four which had been brought into union with it during the year. Upwards of forty schools, in addition to those of previous years, has so raised their standard as to bring them within the conditions of the Committee of Council, on which aid and inspection were granted, and were likely to take their stand among the best elementary schools of the present day. Mr. Harry Chester suggested that the means of the board might be best employed at present mainly by completing and publishing its information of the wants of those parishes and ecclesiastical districts in the diocese which were insufficiently supplied with the means of education; by making known to the owners and occupiers of property and to the employers of labour in those places with what large measures of pecuniary aid and other facilities their own contributions in money, land, materials, or labour for the erection of schools were now offered to be met by the Committee of Council on Education; by helping the more indigent schools of the diocese to raise themselves into a condition to profit by the Committee of Council's annual grants; and especially by the capitation grants which had recently been offered to all elementary schools in towns as well as in rural districts; and by the institution of prize schemes so framed as to raise the average age of the children in elementary schools, or, in other words, to retain them longer at school than at present. These suggestions were embodied in a series of resolutions, and agreed to after a short discussion.

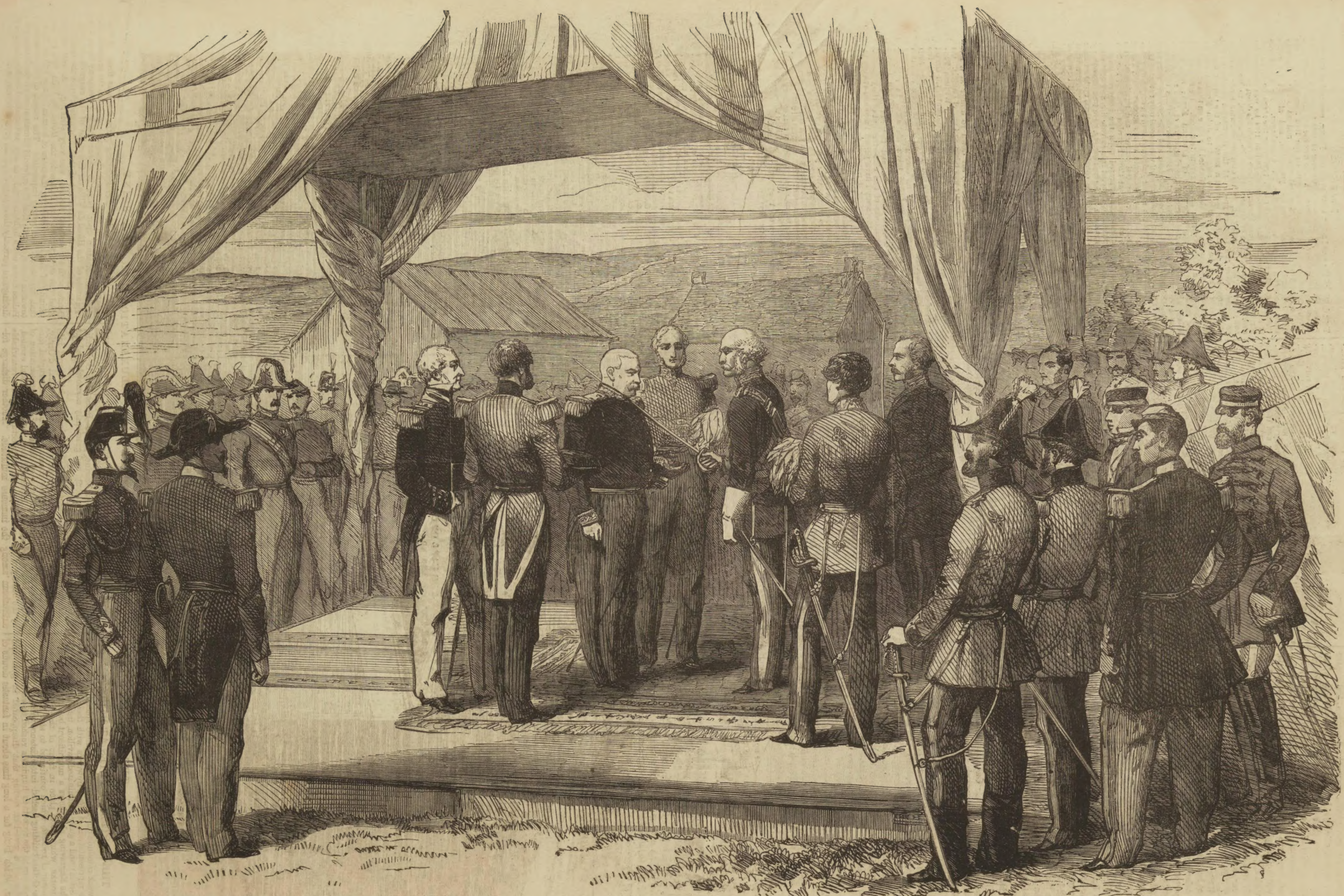
HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—A deputation from the various metropolitan parishes, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., accompanied by several members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, waited, by appointment, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street, on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the Government would be likely to aid in securing Hampstead-heath in perpetuity to the public. Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., said the present application was not for a grant out of the Government funds; but that the surplus which might be remaining at the expiration of the coal-duties, in 1862, should be appropriated to the purchase of Hampstead-heath, the Government in the mean time advancing the money so as to secure the purchase at once (Hear, hear). The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was quite prepared to admit that the preservation of Hampstead-heath would be a metropolitan improvement of the highest advantage to the public, but the great difficulty was to find the funds by which its purchase should be effected. Sir B. Hall, M.P., said the important point was to secure Hampstead-heath at once, for, if the present lord of the manor died, either his brother or his nephew could at once build all over the heath. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not give any promise upon the subject.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its offices, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. A reward of £2 was granted to a boatman named James Scofield for his praiseworthy services in saving thirteen men who were seen by him struggling in the surf near Westport, their boat being heavily laden, and having sunk some distance from the shore. A reward of £4 was also granted to four fishermen for putting off in their curraghs to the assistance of four men who were by a sudden squall of wind capsized from their boat off Doagbeg, on the coast of Donegal. A reward of £2 10*s.* was also voted to five Coast Guard men for their promptitude in pulling off in their boats to the rescue of four fishermen who were upset from their boat whilst shooting their nets outside Teignmouth Bar. It was reported that the Duke of Northumberland had again generously sent a swimming-master from London to teach the Northumbrian fishermen the art of swimming. Hardly any of these men can swim. Payments to the amount of nearly £700 were made by the institution for various life-boats, transporting carriages, and boat-houses. Admiral Sir John Rowley, Bart., was elected vice-president of the institution, in virtue of his very liberal donation of £50 to its funds.

NEW INDIAN MUSEUM IN LONDON.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have given directions for the formation of a museum at the East India House of raw and manufactured productions from all parts of India. The undertaking is to be carried out on a scale commensurate with its importance, and the deep interest evinced in the Indian collection at the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park in 1851, and at that of Paris in 1855. The collections are being arranged and classified by Professor Royle, while the plans for the museum are under the direction of Mr. Digby Wyatt.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday, the total number of deaths registered in London was 1118. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years, 1846-55, the average number was 1067; which, if raised to proportion to increase of population for comparison the deaths of last week, will amount 1174. The number now returned is less than the estimated amount by 56. The present return exhibits an increase on that of the previous week, when the number of deaths was less than a thousand, in consequence of cases in which inquests were held being entered in the registers in considerably more than the due weekly proportion which usually happens at the end of the quarter. Four deaths are referred to cholera. There are generally a few cases of cholera in London at this season and more at a later period, under the heat of summer.





LORD GOUGH INVESTING MARSHAL PELISSIER WITH THE ORDER OF THE BATH, AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE CRIMEA.—SKETCHED BY R. LANDELLS.—(SEE PAGE 3.)





THE BAPTISMAL FETES AT PARIS.—FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS ON THE SEINE.

## THE BAPTISMAL FETES AT PARIS.

We this week conclude our Illustrations of these splendid Fêtes with the above representation of the Fireworks with their brilliant effect upon the Seine; and a gaily-illuminated pavilion, freighted with company. The Engraving also shows a magnificent bouquet of the principal fireworks, which took place in front of the Corps Legislatif. After a shower of rockets, which continued to star the sky for some minutes, a Gothic building flashed into existence with baptismal emblems; then again the rockets in hundreds rushed upwards, and, exploding, formed a gem-like roofing that disappeared in gold and silver rain, which hung for a long time about in fantastic clouds of

smoke, until all passed away gradually into darkness and silence, and the vast multitude sought other attractions. The Emperor, who was at the hotel of the Minister of Marine, in the Place de la Concorde, appeared repeatedly at the balcony, and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd.

Another account states:—Scarcely had the signal-rocket soared into the air when a reply of rockets took place from the Quai d'Orsay, while the cannon of the Invalides commenced an uninterrupted discharge. After a brilliant display of fireworks, a representation of a Gothic edifice containing a baptismal font was lighted, and excited, by the beauty of its construction and architectural form, a remarkable enthusiasm among the immense multitude. Another discharge fol-

lowed, and then an edifice corresponding to the first was fired. A tremendous discharge of rockets and a bouquet concluded the proceedings.

The Illustration upon page 12 shows the gay company upon the esplanade of the Hôtel de Ville on the night of the magnificent Ball, on the 16th ult., where the effect of the illumination upon the imitative façade, with its historic statues, was very striking. A vast crowd filled the streets from the Palace to the Hôtel de Ville, and in the vicinity of this latter building the mass of human beings was so dense that movement was nearly impossible. The reason of the crowding towards that spot was, that the splendid illumination of the Municipal Palace threw out a light as bright as day, and enabled the spectators to distinguish perfectly the occupants of the several carriages.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of DERBY withdrew his Oath of Abjuration Bill, stating that his reason for so doing was to avoid the remotest chance of a collision with the House of Commons.

In reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of CLARENDON said the diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of France, Naples, and England, had not yet terminated.

The Joint-Stock Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**PENSIONS TO BISHOPS.**—Mr. GREGGON asked whether it was in the contemplation of the Government to propose any plan for the retirement of Bishops on pensions, similar to the arrangements for colonial Bishops, Lord Chancellors, Judges, and Ministers of State?—Lord PALMERSTON said it was not his intention to propose any general plan such as was referred to; but as the Bishops of London and Durham had intimated their desire to resign, owing to ill-health, he would bring in a bill relative to these two sees.

**THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Spooner, Lord PALMERSTON said that after the vote on Friday night, on the motion of Lord Elcho, he would not proceed further with the National Gallery Bill during the present Session.

## THE AMERICAN ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. MOORE rose to bring forward his motion for a censure on the Government for its conduct in reference to the American enlistment question, when

Mr. W. BROWN appealed to the hon. gentleman to refrain from raising a discussion which could only be productive of mischief in the present state of affairs between this country and the United States. The negotiations should be left to a responsible Government, and it was very unfair to attack them when their hands were tied up by those pending negotiations from speaking in their defence.

Mr. CHEETHAM and Mr. J. C. EWART joined in this appeal. Mr. SPOONER also deprecated discussion at the present moment, when it might do an immensity of harm, and could do no possible good.

Mr. MOORE said a sense of public duty impelled him to go on with his motion, and he then endeavoured to show, by a reference to the papers on the table, first, that the neutrality laws of the United States had been violated by parties acting under and with the approbation of the Earl of Clarendon; and, secondly, that the British Government did itself contemplate and approve of the violation of those laws. The hon. gentleman, having made out what he deemed a strong case against Ministers, as well as their agents, concluded by moving that the conduct of her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the Government of the United States, on the question of enlistment, had not entitled them to the approbation of that House.

Mr. BELLEV seconded the motion. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered upon the legal bearings of the question, contending that the Government never had, in strictness of construction, directed any violation of the neutrality laws of America, which materially differed from our own, nor in point of fact had they been violated at all. The American laws prohibited the enlistment of American citizens within the States, but not elsewhere; but, independent of that, the British Government only contemplated enlisting its own subjects, and this even was to be done at Halifax. It might have been that the parties on whose evidence the American Government proceeded had themselves violated the American law for objects of their own, whether honest or otherwise, but they were never sanctioned in doing so either by Mr. Crampton or the British Government. He abstained from saying anything of the conduct of the American Government in these transactions, except to condemn, in the strongest terms, the manner in which the trial of Hertz was conducted, and to regret the tone in which much of the correspondence was carried on by the American authorities. This country, however, could afford to be forbearing, for its power was undisputed, and its glory was not of yesterday. In this spirit it was that the British Government was disposed to act in all its negotiations, and he trusted that the House would consider that it had done its duty.

Sir F. THESIGER said our Minister at Washington and three of our Consuls had been summarily dismissed by the Government of the United States; and, if such a strong step was not justified by the conduct of those parties, that Government had offered to this country a wanton insult. In considering this question he referred to the repeated questions which the Government had declined to answer as to the countries where they meant to carry out their plans of enlistment, and said these questions should have been answered as cautiously to them.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE contended that England had no right to feel itself insulted, as any nation had a right to demand the recall of a Minister without assigning any reason whatever for doing so.

Mr. H. BAILEY said the Ministers of England had, in the course they had pursued, set all decency at defiance, and by their insolence to foreign states had drawn upon themselves the rebuke they had received from the United States; and he believed this country would have reason to rejoice if the conduct of the Government was not attended with more disastrous consequences hereafter.

Sir G. GREY said the object of Mr. Moore appeared to be to damage the character of the Earl of Clarendon, or he would not have brought forward his motion after it had been abandoned by Mr. Baine on grounds of public policy. The character of his noble friend, however, stood too high to be affected by the sarcasm or the invective with which the hon. gentleman had assailed him. The right hon. gentleman denied the course pursued by the Government, which, while it preserved the honour and dignity of the country, still exhibited an anxiety to convince the United States of the friendly disposition which animated the Councils of her Majesty.

Sir J. WALSH moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord PALMERSTON opposed the adjournment, and suggested, if the debate was exhausted, they had better go to a division at once.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 220 to 110.

Sir J. WALSH said, considering that none of the leading members had addressed the House, he thought it not unreasonable that they should have adjourned. As they had decided otherwise, he should state the reason which governed the vote he was about to give. The hon. Baronet then proceeded to support the motion of Mr. Moore, with whom he had no political sympathy, and whose motion he would not have originated, for he would not have incurred the responsibility, but for which he reluctantly felt compelled to give his vote.

Mr. M. GIBSON then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would assent if the debate was to be resumed next day.

The debate was then adjourned until six o'clock on Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A select committee was appointed, on the motion of the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, to inquire as to the causes of the present enormous expenses attending the claims of Irish peers to vote at the election of representative peers.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## THE AMERICAN ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the American enlistment question was resumed by

Mr. M. GIBSON, who said that, upon a most careful review of the whole of the facts of the case, he had come to the conclusion that the Government of the United States had much reason to take offence at the proceedings of the British Government. Their municipal law had been violated, and their international law utterly disregarded, and notwithstanding this Lord Clarendon in his despatches had indulged in most irritating and insulting insinuations as respecting the good faith of the United States towards this country.

Mr. BAXTER said it was true that a perusal of the documents had made an impression on his mind quite in favour of the United States, but he thought, nevertheless, that there were no good grounds for the vote of censure proposed by Mr. Moore. The American President must have been desirous of making political capital out of a quarrel with this country, otherwise he would have imitated the friendly conduct pursued by the Earl of Clarendon.

Mr. PEACOCK supported the motion. Mr. SPOONER deprecated the discussion, and said he would vote for going into Committee of Supply, wishing thereby to be understood as giving no opinion whatever upon the conduct of the Government. His wish was that the discussion should not have been brought on at all, and by his vote he meant to declare that wish, without expressing either approval or disapproval of the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. GLADSTONE contended that the good-will of America had not been conciliated—the honour of England had been compromised, and he must decidedly say that he was not satisfied with the conduct of the Government. He could not, therefore, say "no" to the motion of Mr. Moore; but though he might vote for going into a Committee of Supply, which was equivalent under existing circumstances to the previous question, still he felt he ought to state to the House the difficulty he felt in coming to any definite course upon the motion of the honourable member for Mayo. He thought it was not desirable to weaken the hands of Government, unless they were prepared to be responsible for the effects of a vote of censure on Ministers; and, looking at the quarter whence the motion proceeded, he could not persuade himself that it emanated from a party prepared to take such a responsibility upon them. He was aware it might be said that he was speaking one way and about to vote another, but the reason he had assigned must stand as his reason for so doing. As to the course pursued by the Government in retaining Mr. Dallas, he thought it was most inconsistent. They should not keep up a half-armed diplomatic intercourse; they should either have appointed a successor to Mr. Crampton or dismissed Mr. Dallas. They should

acknowledge frankly the violations of the law, for there could be no honour in denying what had taken place, and, having done so, endeavour to place matters on a satisfactory footing for the future.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought that the right hon. gentleman could hardly be in earnest in his arguments, they were so utterly inconsistent with his conclusions. He said he could not vote for the motion, and yet his arguments were so strong in favour of supporting it that he could only assume that the right hon. gentleman was indulging in an intellectual exercise. The hon. and learned gentleman replied at some length to the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, insisting that the American Government was perfectly satisfied that the English Government had never contemplated the violation of their municipal or international law, and that they only complained of the indiscretion of some of its agents.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said no one could dispassionately read the papers on the table without deprecating the rashness which had endangered the relations between this country and the United States. He, therefore, thanked the honourable member for Mayo for the manliness with which he had brought forward his motion, and if he carried it to a division he (Sir J. Pakington) would feel it to be his duty to go into the same lobby with him. The conduct of the Government had reduced us to the necessity of making a humiliating apology to the Government of the United States, and to submit to the indignity of having our Minister dismissed from that country.

Mr. Bentinck and Lord Palmerston rose together, when Mr. BENTINCK moved that the debate be adjourned.

The SPEAKER decided that Lord Palmerston was in possession of the House.

Lord PALMERSTON then said he hoped the House would come to a decision at once, and not longer keep a vote of censure hanging over the heads of the Ministry. He deprecated the manner in which Mr. Moore had personally attacked Lord Clarendon, when he well knew all the colleagues of the noble Lord were equally responsible for everything he had done and for everything he had written. His right honourable friend (Mr. Gladstone), who had attacked the Government so strongly, was himself a party to the plan of establishing a recruiting station in Nova Scotia, for the express purpose of doing that which he now so unequivocally condemned. He was still of opinion that the municipal law of America was not violated, and most certainly it was not so by the directions of the British Government. Its agents also disclaimed its violation, though some doubt certainly existed as to the interpretation of that law. There was no doubt but that the law of the United States had been violated; but not by British agents, or they would have been prosecuted. The only evidence against them was that of witnesses whose character was such as to render their evidence nugatory. He denied that there was either concealment or deception practised on the Government of the United States, and said, as soon as it was found that an embarrassment was likely to accrue, instructions were at once sent to put a stop to all the arrangements that had been entered into. It was said that they should have apologised. If apology were necessary what stronger one could be given than putting a stop to the cause of complaint? It was said they should confess their error. This they did not do, for they had committed none. They did not intend to violate, nor did they believe they had violated, the American law. Why, then, admit their error? He believed the decision of the Government not to send back Mr. Dallas would receive the sanction of the country. He deprecated the course pursued by hon. gentlemen who professed a wish to have peace with America, and who were, notwithstanding, doing all they could to exasperate the feelings of the people of England, by telling them they were treated with insult and contumely by the Government of the United States. The hon. member for Mayo had not acted in a manly way, or he would have voted a direct censure upon the Government, instead of saying they could not give them an approbation for which they had never asked. As to Mr. Gladstone, he would not refuse to accept his vote, notwithstanding the speech which had accompanied it, for he thought it not be right to look a gift horse in the mouth. On the whole he challenged the hon. member for Mayo to come to a division, confident the result would be the vindication of the Government.

After some observations from Mr. J. MACGREGOR, Mr. BENTINCK moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. MOORE repudiated charges made against him of being influenced in what he had said or done in this matter by personal feelings against the Earl of Clarendon.

The motion for adjournment was negatived without a division. The House then divided, and the motion of Mr. Moore was negatived by a majority of 274 to 80.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## BLEACHING-WORKS BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Bleaching-Works, &c. (Ireland) Bill, was resumed by

Mr. BAXTER, who contended that at that late period of the Session they ought not to proceed with a bill which required a much larger share of investigation than had been given to the subject.

Colonel DUNNE said there was always an outcry on the part of the manufacturers whenever an attempt was made to legislate in favour of the operatives.

Mr. DUNCAN said that all the bleachers of Scotland objected to legislation as an unnecessary and unequal interference with their business.

Sir J. GRAHAM thought that at the present period of the Session it was vain to proceed with the bill in the hope that it would become law.

Mr. MURROUGH supported the second reading of the bill.

Sir G. GREY recommended the abandonment of the bill this Session.

Mr. I. BUTT entered into a history of the difficulties which had been thrown in his way in proceeding with the bill, and referred to the report of Mr. Tremere, which stated the increased cost of production at one per cent. and not ten per cent. He was in the hands of the House, and would divide or not, as might be desired.

Mr. CORBETT said he himself had gone into those bleaching-works, and knew the hardships to which the operatives in them were exposed. They worked in a frightful temperature, in what they emphatically called "their roasting-alive shops." So highly were they heated that the nails in the floor actually blistered the feet. He thought it advisable that the bill should be read a second time, as it would give some gratification to the poor operatives, who were anxiously looking for relief at the hands of Parliament.

Mr. BAISES hoped Mr. I. Butt would withdraw the bill for the Session. After some further discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 65; against it, 109; Majority, 44. The bill was therefore lost.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was reported with amendments.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The second reading of the Poor-law Amendment (No. 2) Bill, which was warmly opposed by Sir G. Pecheil, Lord Gaiway, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Henley, Mr. Barron, and Mr. Walter, was under consideration from the hour of twelve o'clock, when the House met, up to the time for adjournment (four o'clock) for the evening sitting.

The House reassembled at six o'clock.

**STREET CABS.**—Mr. WILLIAMS asked the Home Secretary whether means had been adopted to prevent the use of street cabs for children's funerals, and conveyance of persons infected with fever or smallpox to the hospitals?—Sir G. GREY said the Government had no power to prevent the employment of street cabs in the manner referred to; but it was intended by the Government to take steps to obtain such power.

**THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS.**—Colonel FRENCH asked when the Guards were likely to arrive in London?—Sir C. WOOD said the last battalion might be expected to arrive in England in the course of a few hours. All the troops had left the Crimea except those detained to remove the railway and stores. Ample transport had been provided, and they would leave in a short time.—Sir J. SHELLEY inquired whether the route to be taken by the Guards upon their entry into London was that which had been published in the newspapers?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that no route had yet been fixed upon. All that had been decided was that the Guards should come up from Aldershot by the South-Western Railway, and that they should be inspected by her Majesty.—Sir J. SHELLEY: Could the noble Lord name a day when they might be actually expected?—Lord PALMERSTON said full notice should be given.

**THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.**—Mr. BAILEY asked whether Mr. Dallas had received full powers from his Government to settle the Central American question?—Lord PALMERSTON said he understood that Mr. Dallas had received full powers to do so.

## SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. The first votes were for repairs of the houses of our Ambassadors at Paris and Madrid, and for building the wall of a cemetery at the latter place. The expenses when first brought before the Committee were so monstrous that they were sent to a Special Committee for examination.

Mr. WISE and several other members now expressed their indignation at the extravagance and recklessness which had led to these expenses; but, as the architect appeared to have charged fairly according to the time he was employed, the votes were allowed, it being understood that Sir L. Hall would reform the whole system. The remaining votes were agreed to. The House resumed.

The Wills and Administration Bill, which stood for Committee, was, in consequence of the opposition offered to it, postponed until Tuesday. Several bills on the paper were advanced a stage.

The arrivals of troops and matériel, both at Marseilles and Algiers, are incessant.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

"The defalcations at the West End," as they are delicately termed, have not created any panic or surprise at Tattersall's. One of the two gentlemen concerned had a Parliamentary warning about two years since which might have cured him from appearing on a grand stand any more, except in the capacity of a mere spectator; and the other has been expected to "go" for a still longer time, although his success with his horses, even up to the last Ascot Meeting, has been by no means meagre. The downfall of the brother-solicitors of Neasdon will also be quite a landmark, even in these days, when Bankruptcy Commissioners have ceased to be astonished at any thing that comes into their Court, and *The Life* sets down their liabilities at £266,000. Extravagant and injudicious purchases in blood stock, shorthorns, southdowns, hunters, trotting horses, pointers, harriers, wine, and pictures have brought this fearful ruin about; in short, they were at every thing in the ring, and their very farm-wagon might be seen in Tottenham-court-road of a morning drawn by two or three great ex-steeplechasers. Their hunters were sold at Kilsby (for they liked hunting with the Pycheley) a few days since, but averaged very poor prices; and the blood stock, &c., which includes the far-famed chestnut Harkaway, Pitsford, the Libel, Chabron, Cleveland, Short Legs, the Wonder, and a great many brood mares and foals, all fall beneath the inexorable hammer of Messrs. Tattersall on the 24th inst. The sales next week at "The Corner" include on Monday a portion of the stud of the late Mr. Worthington, who owned Lancashire Witch, and other smart things, in his time, and a large number of pointers and setters; and the sales at Lucas's Repository will be worth the attention of visitors to the Liverpool Meeting. This meeting will swallow up the racing interest on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week, and Typee and One Act, the Chester Cup winner, seem to have all the best of the weights on the Cup. Early Bird has been backed for it, but it is out of his distance. Stourbridge Meeting comes off on Monday and Tuesday, and Mansfield on Friday.

The meeting at Stockbridge was a great success, though it brought little luck to the Danebury horses, who ran at times to the number of three in each race. The Birdcatcher blood had a great triumph in the Mottesfont Stakes, where Fast Day and Ayacanora (the 600-guinea pet of the yearlings at the last Barleight sale) ran a dead heat; Mincepie realised the warning we have been giving our readers for some time back, as to her inability to stay if there is anything like a pace; Coroner showed in form, for the first time this year; and Wentworth was unable to give him or Pretty Boy 6 lb. in the Stockbridge Derby, and was mercilessly pulled out in half an hour's time for a second beating over the same course.

The July Stakes brought out some of the higher two-year-old forms of the year, and Lambourne suffered an easy defeat from Drumour and Zuyder Zee; while the elegant 1400-guinea Anton, brother to Andover, ran fourth. Zuyder Zee, a half-brother to Van Tromp and The Dutchman, is a splendid well grown specimen of the Orlando blood; but he is so backward in his preparation that the Middleham people rather wondered at his being sent at all; and this fact, added to his shying and throwing Bartholomew, caused him to be friendless at starting. Dusty Miller was sixth, and we fancy he requires a distance.

Fandango is said to be all right again, and hence we shall probably see him challenge all comers for the Doncaster Cup, the amended conditions for which are not yet out. Ellington's chance for the St. Leger looks uncommonly dismal, and he is reported to be very lame; His half brother, Wardeismarke is not by any means such a fine horse to look at; and his dam, who has now a West Australian filly at her foot, has been at Touchstone's paddocks. Alice Hawthorne and Phryne have no foals this season. The St. Leger betting is almost nil—3 to 1 is offered on the field; and Fly-by-Night, in spite of his Ascot lameness (for it is said to have been hardly a break down), and the superior attractions of Fazzoletto, who looks a St. Leger horse all over, is still nibbled at.

Passing from racing to hunting, we may note that Major Stanley has become the master of the B. V. H.; that poor Joe Maiden's subscription is not expected to fall much short of £700; and that George Beers has returned to his old post as huntsman to Lord Southampton.

The cricketing fixtures for the ensuing week are as follows:—On Monday the counties of Kent and Sussex play All England, at Lord's; while on Thursday the Gentlemen of Surrey and Sussex meet the Gentlemen of England at Kennington Oval, and the United All England play Twenty-two at Melton Mowbray. The yachtsmen's list for the week is also a pretty full one. On Monday the London Model Yacht Club have a match on the Serpentine; Lett and Salter row Driver and Ralph a £10 a side match from Putney to Barnes; and the City, Temple, and Strand Regatta also holds its anniversary. Tuesday is devoted to the Hereford Regatta, and the Leander Club and Westminster School Eight-oared Match; the Royal Harwich Regatta begins on Wednesday; the Leeds Regatta is fixed for Thursday; the Leander Club row for their prize sculls on Friday; and on Saturday the Royal London Yacht Club have their (third-class) sailing match from Erith to Coal House Point, and back to Greenwich—entries to close on Monday next. Kelly and Messenger's sculling match, for £200 a side and the championship, from Putney to Mortlake, is finally fixed for the first or second week of next May, and the first deposit of £20 has been made.

## NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Eloquence, 1. Birdcatcher f, 2. July Stakes.—Drumour, 1. Zuyder Zee, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Persia, 1. Plentiful, 2. Handicap Plate.—Crown Pigeon, 1. Dresser, 2. Match.—Humbag received forfeit from Æthon.

## WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cantrip, 1. Petrea, 2. Midsummer Stakes.—Pitapat, 1. San Francisco, 2. Town Plate.—Druid, 1. Indulgence, 2. Handicap Plate.—Stuff and Nonsense, 1. Bishop of Osnaburg, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Aleyone, 1. Falcon, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Physalis c, 1. Chevalier d'Industrie, 2. 50l. Plate.—Fashion, 1. Hardwick, 2. Match.—Anton won easy.

## WORCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Elfrida, 1. Timothy, 2. Two-year-old Stakes.—c, by Sir Hercules, 1. Oakball, 2. Worcestershire Stakes.—Saraband, 1. Prince Plausible, 2. Welter Stakes.—Alonso, 1. Merry Andrew, 2. Stand Plate.—Chatteress, 1. Master Bagot, 2.

**AMERICAN PRINTING MACHINES.**—In the construction of printing-machines, as in most other things, the Yankees are "going ahead." A New York letter says:—"The printing-press sent out recently by Messrs. Hoe and Co., of this city, for *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, was one of the finest ever constructed by the ingenious firm in question. It was a six-cylinder, and the fifth one of that size yet built. This, with the four-cylinder used by *La Patrie*, Paris, are the only presses of the kind in Europe. In the States, however, these fast presses are becoming an absolute necessity, in order to keep up with the rapid increase in the circulation of all our leading journals, and to enable them to hold back until the latest moment for the insertion of important news. The largest presses ever built are eight-cylinders, which throw off 20,000 sheets an hour, or 333 per minute! These presses cost 25,000 dols. each. There are but three in existence. The first pair were built for the *Philadelphia Ledger*, a paper which circulates 80,000 daily—more than any other daily journal in the United States. Soon afterwards the *New York Sun* ordered one, which it uses in connection with a four-cylinder, and by which means it can strike off 30,000 copies every hour. The *Herald* uses two four and one six cylinder presses, which enable it to print hourly 40,000 papers. The *Times* and *Tribune* have each a four and six cylinder; the *Boston Journal* one six-cylinder; *Transfer*, *Times*, and *Transcript*, also of Boston, one four-cylinder each; the *Baltimore Sun*, two four-cylinders, and the *Cincinnati Commercial* one. The Messrs. Hoe are also building a four-cylinder for the *Boston Herald*, and another for the *Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*. The four-cylinder press will run off 10,000 sheets an hour, and costs 12,500 dols.; the six-cylinder, 15,000 sheets, and costs 18,000 dols.; and the eight-cylinder, 20,000 sheets, and costs 25,000 dols."—*Derbyshire Pap. r.*

The *Gazette de Lyon* says that considerable purchases of corn are being made in Piedmont, in the anticipation of war or revolution breaking out in Italy.

**ERRATUM AT PAGE 717.**—Mr. Jenkins is a member and secretary of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and not of the *New Society*, as stated.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE nation, represented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his Exchequer credits and his receipts on account of conscience money, has no chance whatever in an auction-room against the Most Noble Richard Seymour-Conway, Baron Conway, Baron Ragley, Viscount Beauchamp, Earl of Yarmouth, and Marquis of Hertford. Whenever and wherever a very fine picture is up for sale, then and there the Marquis is present in the person of Mr. Samuel Mawson, picture-importer, of No. 3, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. The nation tried hard the other day for the far-famed "Strawberry Girl," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; but, no! the nation could not get it: Mr. Mawson must have it for the Marquis of Hertford; and Mr. Mawson had it. So on Saturday last the nation went in not unluckily for the far-famed "Rainbow," by Rubens—the Jew's-eye of the Wolterton Collection; but no; the nation could not get it: Mr. Mawson must have it for the Marquis of Hertford. Mr. Mawson attended with an unlimited commission, and would have gone, it is said, to ten thousand pounds rather than have missed it for the nobleman whose commission he bore on that occasion. The price paid was 4500*l*.

This mention of the Marquis of Hertford reminds us that people are asking "Where is the Marquis of Hertford's collection of pictures?" In Piccadilly, or in Berkeley-square—at Alcester, or Sudbourne? We believe that a small portion is at present in Paris, and the remainder in packing-cases at Mr. Mawson's house in Berners-street. The men of Manchester are applying to the Marquis for the loan of his collection for their great Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. It is their wish to keep it apart, as a distinct collection, and call it "The Hertford Gallery."

Prince Albert has more than "nodded" approbation of the designs for this much-talked-of Manchester Exhibition. His Royal Highness entered on Wednesday last so heartily into the whole project that the Mayor and the Executive Committee left Buckingham Palace with faces expressive of greater pleasure than we remember to have seen upon them at the time when the last great rise in cotton occurred.

A fact of some moment connected with the circulation of newspapers under the new Stamp Act is told this week in a leading article in the *Times*. The revenue suffers materially by the change—now only a fifth of the circulation of the *Times* is stamped.

"Move for a Commission" Lord Ellesmere writes to Lord Elcho with respect to the National Gallery. Will Lord Ellesmere tell us what has been the result of his Commission of Inquiry into the British Museum? His Lordship's Commission was moved for nine years ago—met, took evidence, and reported; and what has been the result? Nothing at all. There is some humour in a saying current at Clubs with respect to Lord Elcho and the site of the new National Gallery. His Lordship pulled down palaces and Crown buildings with a fearless dexterity in destroying. But one Royal property his Lordship left untouched—he did not name the "Royal property" of Vauxhall.

A "Sunday paper"—as much a Saturday paper as ourselves—is angry at finding that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is in possession of any information about Pope unknown to "somebody" connected with the journal we refer to. Last week the Editor favoured us with a long rambling communication about Pope and Mary Blount, not much to the point, and hardly worth relating in a much smaller space than it occupied in the columns of our "Sunday" contemporary. In the same article the writer went out of his way to reveal a supposed discovery he has made of the name of the lady to whom certain letters were addressed by Pope. Of course the discovery is not a discovery; but *more*, the conjecture of the writer is utterly erroneous and absurd. The name of the lady is very well known, though unknown to the writer we refer to. No wonder that our "Sunday" contemporary has not discovered "Junius" when he has made so lamentable a mistake about Pope's lady friend.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records (Sir Francis Palgrave) has just presented to Parliament his annual report of what has been done during the past year, and is now doing, in the several Record Offices under the charge of the Master of the Rolls. The report, on the whole, is highly satisfactory. Mr. Burt is busily employed in arranging and calendaring the Star Chamber papers of the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Mr. Lemon is about to give us a printed calendar of "Domestic Papers," from the first year of King Edward VI. to the close of the 22nd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The same gentleman is employed on a similar volume completing the calendar of papers to the end of Elizabeth's reign. Mr. Markham John Thorpe is hard at work in perfecting the calendars of the Scotch and Border Papers until the accession of James I., including the papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her detention in England. Mrs. Everett Green is continuing Mr. Lemon's volumes of calendars for the whole of King James I.'s reign; and Mr. John Bruce takes up the series of papers where Mrs. Green leaves off, and concludes with the accession of King James II. These calendars are to be printed in an octavo form, and sold (let students of history rejoice) at cost price.

Mr. Fergusson (we hear on all sides) is doing his work well at the Crystal Palace. Very admirably, indeed, does he manage both concerts and flower-shows. He is a kind of Costa and Lindley in his way. The last flower-show was perfect of its kind. Yet the flowers were a little lost in that vast acreage of glass. Perhaps they suffered something by the smell of hot coffee, an ill substitute for the fragrance of grass newly pressed by the feet of English beauty. This we mention incidentally, while we add (what artists suggest) that the flower-show should be, not *within* but *without* the Palace.

It is told of Akenside that he was fond of sitting in St. James's-park, and enjoying what he has sung so well (the pleasures of imagination) within view of Westminster Abbey. The prospect which Akenside enjoyed has been most importantly enlarged by the towers of the new Houses of Parliament. Painters and poets are fond of taking their friends into St. James's-park, and to those particular points of view which afford that poetic delight in which Akenside indulged. We can commend their taste.

Mr. Murray is to include in his "British Classics" a new edition, in four volumes, of Mr. Croker's "Boswell," with Mr. Croker's last corrections and additions; and Mr. Bentley is about to give us (uniform with Murray's "British Classics") the first chronologically-arranged edition of "Horace Walpole's Letters." Fourteen volumes of admirable letters are about to be arranged in eight, with new letters, additional notes, and for the first time an index. Next week we shall be in a position to name the editor selected by Mr. Bentley for this much-wanted work.

The memorial of the British sculptors—excellent in spirit (we printed it a few weeks back)—contains a blunder of importance into which British sculptors should not have fallen. Banks and Flaxman were, we are told, within the last fifty years, alive to receive commissions and support our English school of sculpture. Alas for the accuracy of artists! Banks has been in his grave more than fifty years.

Mr. Alfred Smee, the surgeon to the Bank of England, has proposed a system for introducing decimal coins, which has relation to the decimal and the common divisions of our standards of value, length, weight, and capacity. He divides the pound into the florin, decat, and mil, and this latter coin into sixths or mites, subdivided again into half mites and quarter mites. The decat represents the 1-10th of a florin, the 1-10th of a pound avoirdupois, the 1-10th of a linear foot, the 1-10th of the 1-10th of the weight of an imperial gallon of water, and the 1-10th of the 1-10th of the bulk of an imperial pint. The other coins are also brought into relation with our weights and measures. Mr. Smee states that by this system, if tens of centuries hence a coin be found, a key will be afforded to the standards of value, length, weight, and capacity used in our times.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Gwilt, the eminent architect. He had attained the great age of eighty-two, and was one of the oldest Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. His conscientious restoration of the tower and choir of the Church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, entitles him to the grateful remembrance of archaeologists and all who take interest in the conservation of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture.

## MUSIC.

JENNY LIND has taken her last farewell of England—the land, assuredly, where she has gathered her brightest laurels and achieved her greatest triumphs; and where, too, by her reception in society, the warmest tribute has been paid to her character and virtues as a woman. We have every reason to believe that all this is fully appreciated by herself; that she looks upon her sojourn in this country as one of the happiest as well as most brilliant periods of her life; and that she reciprocates those feelings of regret with which—not the musical world alone—but all classes of people contemplate her departure. Her last farewell concert was given at Exeter-hall on Monday evening. As this was a memorable event in the annals of music in England, we record the programme of the performance:—

PART I.	
Overture, "Clemenza di Tito" .. .. .	Mozart.
Hymn for Soprano, chorus, and organ, "Hear my prayer, O God!" Madame Goldschmidt .. .. .	Men. Bartholdy.
Organ .. .. .	Mr. Hopkins.
Concerto Drammatico, violin, with orchestral accompaniment—Violin, Herr Ernst .. .. .	Spohr.
Sacred Cantata—the 139th Psalm, and other passages of Scripture paraphrased, with the introduction of Mary Luther's Corale, "Aus tiefer Noth," for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra .. .. .	Otto Goldschmidt.
PART II.	
Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits" .. .. .	C. M. v. Weber.
Aria, "Non paventar" ("Il Flauto Magico"), Mme. Goldschmidt .. .. .	Mozart.
Concerto (in two movements) for pianoforte, with orchestral accompaniment: pianoforte, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt .. .. .	Otto Goldschmidt.
Scene and Aria, with chorus, "Ah non credermi," "Ah non giunge," ("Sonnambula"), Madame Goldschmidt .. .. .	Hellini.
Fantasia on Themes from "Linda di Chamouni," for violoncello, with orchestral accompaniment: violoncello, Signor Piatti .. .. .	A. Piatti.
Swedish Melody, "The Echo Song," Madame Goldschmidt .. .. .	Conductor .. .. .
Conductor .. .. .	Mr. Benedikt.

This selection, as our musical readers will observe, consisted entirely of pieces performed at the preceding concerts of the season, so that criticism on the pieces themselves, or on their manner of performance, would only be repetition of remarks previously made. We may observe, however, that Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's sacred cantata, like all musical works of a high and original character, gained upon further hearing. The breadth of its design was better understood, and many fine traits of harmony and modulation were more clearly perceived than on the occasion of its first performance. The intense earnestness which Madame Goldschmidt threw into the principal part was beautiful to witness. Throughout the whole concert she exerted her powers to the uttermost, and was applauded in every piece with even more than usual vehemence. As to the final leave-taking, it must be left to the imagination, for we cannot by description give any idea of the excitement and enthusiasm which prevailed. She herself endeavoured by the most expressive looks and gestures to show how deeply she was moved, and how largely she shared in the regret of the parting.

THE ENGLISH OPERATIC COMPANY at Drury Lane, who have been continuing to give very excellent performances of standard English operas and foreign operas in English dress, have produced, for the first time in England, a version of a new Italian opera by a composer named Battista. It is called "Esmeralda," the subject being taken from Victor Hugo's celebrated novel of "Notre Dame"; it is said to have been successful at Naples. We are glad, however, to observe that a new opera is announced, from the pen of Mr. Edward Loder, one of the best English composers of the day. We observe, likewise, that Mr. Balfo's benefit is to take place on Monday next, when the "Bohemian Girl" is to be performed, with a very powerful cast, in which Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves and Mr. Weiss are included. It will be followed by a concert, in which Madame Viardot, Madame Rudersdorf, Ernst, Piatti, and Arabella Goddard will appear. The English public will undoubtedly, on this occasion, show their appreciation of the merits of a composer who has done more than any other now living to maintain the honour of the English school of music.

HER MAJESTY'S GREAT CONCERT at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening, though it does not fall under the category of public amusements, may be cited as an instance of the sound classical taste which prevails in these Royal entertainments. The principal feature of the programme was Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," given at full length; the solo parts by Mdle. Wagner, Gardoni, Weiss, and Formes, supported by an orchestra and chorus of 120 performers. There was also a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in which Clara Novello was added to the above vocalists. Mdle. Wagner sang Mozart's fine air, "Deh per questo istante," from the "Clemenza di Tito"; and the finale of Beethoven's "Fidelio" was sung by all the solo performers and the chorus. The orchestra comprised the Queen's private band, strengthened by several leading instrumentalists from the Philharmonic Society and the two Italian theatres; and the chorus was selected from the Royal Italian Opera, the Royal Academy of Music, and the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. Anderson, the director of the Queen's private band, conducted the concert, which was given in the magnificent new Ball-room, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 21.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL are about to visit Paris, to give their entertainment, "Patchwork," before the Empress Eugenie and the French Court.

MADAME GASSIER.—The musical public will be gratified to learn that this eminent artiste, who was prevented by severe indisposition from taking part in the recent operatic performances at the Surrey Theatre, is now recovering, and will shortly be enabled to resume her professional duties.

MUSICAL MEMORANDA.—Signor Vengano, the composer of the celebrated "Gassier Valse," has just arrived in London to fulfil, we believe, an engagement with the house of Cramer, Beale, and Co., who are making preparations for some musical entertainments of a novel character during the present season. Signor Bottesini, the extraordinary solo performer on the double-bass, is also about to appear, under the auspices of the same establishment.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Miss P. Horton's (Mrs. T. G. Reed's) amusing and successful entertainment is drawing to a close for the present season in London; but the final performances are to be distinguished by two new characters which are likely to prove a special source of attraction. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will afterwards proceed to the provinces on an autumnal tour.

MADemoiselle LOUISE CHRISTINE, the distinguished harp-player, gave an interesting *matinée musicale* on Saturday last, at her residence, in Eaton-square. Mdle. Christine is not what may be called a powerful performer, but we do not like her playing the less on that account. The harp is essentially a feminine instrument, and this young lady plays it in a feminine style, with a light and graceful touch, joined to clear and distinct execution. Oberthur's duet for the harp and piano, on subjects from "Lucrezia Borgia," which she played along with young Arthur Napoleon, was a very pleasing performance; and Alvars's Fantasia, dedicated to Thalberg, was executed by her very nicely. Several pretty vocal pieces were sung by Miss Messent and Miss Ellen Berry. The latter is a young singer of great promise, who has pursued her studies in Italy and Germany, and evidently belongs to a good school. She sang a French romance from Grisar's opera, "Les Porcheurs," in a very elegant manner, and was much and deservedly applauded. She is at present, we have been informed, a pupil of one of our ablest vocal instructors, Signor Ferrari.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

LYCEUM.—Madame Ristori, on Friday, and again on Wednesday, crowned her series of performances with the daring assumption of a part that required all the endowments of the *tragedienne*, as it had tasked the energies of one of the mightiest of the world's dramatists in its creation. The drama was the "Rosmunda," of the great Vittorio Alfieri. This tragedy consists of four principal characters only, and is composed in the poet's usual laconic style, and with his usual economy of resources. In these two respects, Alfieri is the loftiest and sternest of tragic writers. This particular tragedy is, however, somewhat encumbered by the weight of the previous circumstances, which are needful to the complete understanding of the plot, and the relations between *Rosmunda* and *Romilda*, with which the action commences. The stepdaughter of *Queen Rosmunda*, by a former husband, *Romilda* is now the object of her jealousy, for she has too much reason to suspect that her new one has conceived an irresistible passion for the orphan maid. The present King had received her hand for having assassinated his predecessor, who had insulted *Rosmunda*, by compelling her to drink wine out of the skull of her deceased father. His passion for the daughter grows partly from remorse. The young lady, however, has a lover, the hero *Alvardo*, whom *Rosmunda* plays off against her rebellious lord, who, furthermore, is possessed to restore the sovereignty to *Romilda*. But *Rosmunda* retains possession of the person of the latter, and, threatening to stab her unless her defenders relinquish their swords, succeeds in disarming them, and then, after all, violates her implied pledge by slaying the unfortunate rival, in defiance of their protestations, and in their very presence. Here is a fine stern tragedy of the old school, and the triumphant execution of such a character by Ristori (for it is a triumph one) cannot fail to reawaken those wholesome tastes for whatsoever is great and poetic in drama, on which depend its vitality and value.

ADELPHI.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the original American Irishman and "Yankee Gal," appeared on Monday. They had been anticipated somewhat by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, whose efforts at Drury Lane have been lately so successful. These originals are far less *outré* than their imitators, and are indeed performers in a much purer school of art. The piece in which the American help is portrayed is entitled "The Customs of the Country," and is altogether more strictly comic than that which had been previously witnessed. The characteristics of the Yankee girl are similar; but in Mrs. Williams' portrait there is no vulgarity. A sort of savage rudeness indeed there is, but such as indicates natural energy to be turned afterwards to good account. This wild behaviour, however, is tempered by a deal of histrionic grace, which entitles Mrs. Williams to take rank as an artist of the highest class, in which fervour and refinement are united. Mr. Williams appeared in poor Power's character of "The Irish Lion," and is decidedly the best Irishman that we have yet received from America.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday Mr. Buckstone took his annual benefit and celebrated the 815th night of his season—that being the number of nights since the reopening of the house in October, 1853, during which it has continued open consecutively. The manager has reason to be proud of such a fact, more especially as the feat has been performed under considerable difficulties. Mr. Buckstone signalled the occasion by reviving Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," in which he performed *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. A new Spanish ballet followed, entitled "The Captives," in which *Pereca Nena* was even more than usually brilliant. A new but not original farce succeeded, entitled "Mr. Hughes at Home"—a free version of the comédie-vaudeville by MM. Charles Potier and Gaston de Moutheau, entitled "Où passera je mes soirées"—in which Miss Blanche Fane enacted the persecuted lady, the persecuting gentleman being supported by Mr. Buckstone. The evening concluded with a humorous address by the manager, in which he declared that "there was nothing like leather" (meaning comedy) for the Haymarket Theatre, and that accordingly comedy and farce would continue to be the staple commodity in the entertainments produced on its stage. The house was crowded to excess, and the manager was literally burdened with bouquets at the close of his highly humorous speech. His benefit must undoubtedly have been a most capital affair; and we are happy to think that it has proved as profitable as it has been abundantly earned by unceasing labour and attention for the gratification of the public.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The juvenile fêtes which have been given this week at this popular resort have been attended by a very large number of fashionable families, who have expressed great satisfaction at the variety and novelty of the amusements provided for the younger portion of the public. The balloon ascents, always attractive, were, with the descents, made with good effect, and in perfect safety; and the pyrotechnic displays, with the assistance of the Citizen steam-boats, very brilliantly and appropriately wound up two highly-successful galas. It appears that one more will be given on Thursday next.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Grenadier Guards (3rd battalion) landed on Tuesday morning from her Majesty's ship *St. Jean d'Acre* at the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport, and left in special trains at half-past nine and half-past ten for Aldershot. The authorities of the Clarence-yard provided a comfortable coffee breakfast for each man, and all left in the best health and spirits for the home camp. The men, like their brethren of the Coldstreams, who arrived first, were not all old soldiers, but medals and clasps were very general, and the whole presented a most martial front.

On Sunday night the steam-transport *Queen of the South* arrived in Queenstown from Southampton with a detachment of eighty men and the same number of horses of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Sir George Leith, for Cahir. The vessel was to leave next evening for Dublin, with a detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons, under the command of Captain Anslie.

THE *Candia* arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday morning, and landed her freight, consisting of the Artillery siege train from the East. The *Candia*, having been considerably damaged by a collision with the screw 50-gun frigate *Carlo Alberto*, in the Black Sea, is to undergo repairs at Woolwich.

AN interesting ceremony took place on Monday in the Fellows' Common-room, Trinity College, Dublin, the occasion being the presentation of a sword to Lieutenant Dunham (Redan) Massy, of the 19th Regiment, by his fellow-students of the Irish University. An address to the gallant officer having been read by Dr. Ingram, of Trinity College, Dublin, Lieutenant Massy read a suitable reply; after which the Rev. Dr. Sadlier presented the sword to Lieutenant Massy, accompanying the presentation with an appropriate address. This flattering testimonial consisted of a regulation sword elaborately ornamented, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Lieutenant W. G. D. Massy by some of his fellow-students in the University of Dublin, in testimony of their admiration of his heroic conduct in the assault on the Redan, September 8, 1855." Lieutenant Massy was afterwards entertained at dinner by the Fellows of Trinity College, and was loudly cheered by the students on leaving the hall.

FORTIFICATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.—The *Austrian Correspondence* says that Nicolaieff is to be the war port for the future fleet. Southern Sebastopol is to be made a first-rate fortress on a new plan.

WRECK OF THE SHIP "PALIAS," AND LOSS OF EIGHTY-TWO LIVES.—The *Palias* sailed from Cork on the 25th April with 130 stowage passengers, and had a good run to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the night of the 30th May, about ten o'clock, during a thick fog, with moderate breeze, the ship running at the rate of four and a half knots, she struck on the south side of St. Paul's. The life-boat was got out, and every person on board, as well as the baggage, might have been saved, but the passengers rushed into the boat, and no persuasion could induce any number of them to leave her. The boat in consequence was stove in, and all on board drowned. The master and the remainder of the crew and passengers stood by the wreck till the morning, when they were safely conveyed on shore in boats from the island. Captain Spillane crossed to Sydney, and hired the schooner *Nazare* to take up the survivors from Grosse Ile, when they were transferred to the regular steamer, and safely arrived at Quebec. Seventy-nine passengers and three of the crew—in all 82 lives—were lost.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The King of Sardinia has, by an act of Royal clemency, given fresh offence to the Ultramontane party in France, as well as to their friends in his own dominions. His Majesty has ordered to be discharged the poor Savoyard schoolmaster condemned to imprisonment for blasphemy against the Virgin. The blasphemous consisted in some comments about the Virgin, suggested by the well-known texts attributing brethren to our Lord, and which, if taken in their plain literal sense, upset the tradition of the Church regarding Mary's squandering from Joseph. It was not alleged that the offender had spoken in a light or irreverent manner; his real offence, no doubt, was his publicly reading the Scriptures and setting the example of private interpretation, for which his Majesty will not allow his prolonged incarceration.





THE BAPTISMAL FETES AT PARIS.—THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—THE COMPANY ON THE ESPLANADE.—(SEE PAGE 9.)



## SIGNOR BENEVENTANO.

JOSEPH FREDERIC BENEVENTANO, who appeared for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 10th of May, was born at Seichi, in Sicily, on April 14th, 1824, of a noble family. His father, Baron Beneventano, intended him for the law, and had sent him accordingly to the University in Naples, but the son's disposition and inclinations were for the stage. Gifted with a beautiful organ of voice, instead of attending at the lectures on jurisprudence, he went to study the art of singing under the direction of the celebrated artist and singer, Signor Giacomo Guglielmi. His rapid progress and sonorous voice soon reached the precincts of the San Carlo, when M. Flauti, who in 1842 was at the head of the



SIGNOR BENEVENTANO, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

committee, was desirous to engage him for that Royal theatre. Some scruple with regard to his family, and the high position they occupied, made him hesitate at first whether he should accept the offer; but, drawn by his instinctive propensities, he decided on setting aside the prejudices of his caste, and to venture on the stage with an engagement of three years. His first appearance was in "Linda," in the part of the *Prefet*, where Tadolini, Fraschini, and Coletti sustained the principal parts. The success of this first appearance was such that during his triennial engagement Mercadante composed for him "Il Vascello di Gamo," and the maestro Battista, "Anna La Prie," as well as many other composers, when he sang with Tadolini, Bishop, Goldeberg, Basadonna, Donzelli, Tamberlik, and Fraschini. Beneventano's voice is almost unique, on account of its being powerful and extensive, whilst it is full of pathos and sweetness. He can sing Mozart, Weber, Auber, Donizetti, Verdi, and the music of all the first-rate composers of the present and past ages; and one could hardly tell whether he is better in the part of *Assur* in "Semiramis," or in that of *Nabucco* of Verdi, or whether in the comic part of "Rigoletto," or in the *Charles K.* of "Ernani," in the serious part of the *Doge* of the "Two Foscari," or in *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable," in the part of *Don Giovanni*, or in



MADAME PICCOLIMINI IN "LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the comic one of the "Barber of Seville." Merelli engaged him next for Brescia, where he sang the part of the *Duke* in "Beatrice di Tenda," and in the "Lombardi" by Verdi. His success was so great that Merelli engaged him for La Scala, in 1845, when he appeared in "Robert Devereux," and "Linda," in the "Bravo" of Mercadante, "Otello," and "Sonnambula;" thence the impresario took him to

Vienna, where his success was boundless. Merelli, who would not part with such a distinguished singer and artist, made him appear at Bergamo with Tadolini and Moriani, to sing in "Linda," and in "Rolla;" and everywhere he received the immense applause which Naples, Brescia, Bergamo, and Milan had lavished upon him. At last, he sang in "Gemma di Vergy,"



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, AT HARROW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



when the managers of the New York theatre, Sigs. Patti and Sanguino, who happened to be present at the performance, struck with his excellent voice, decided on having him at any price, and prevailed on him to cross the Atlantic with them in February, 1847. He appeared for the first time on the boards of an American theatre in the part of the *Path* in "Linda," with unusual success, as the *Herald*, the *Evening Mirror*, and the *Musical Times*, *Dispatch*, &c., said repeatedly, and with the most enthusiastic praises. He then appeared at the Astor-place Opera House, a newly-built theatre, in "Ernani," "Nabucco," "Puritani," and "Semiramis." The report of his successes soon reached Havannah, where the millionaire Marthy was the manager of the Hacon Theatre, who wanted to have him as the successor of the distinguished singer Salvatori; and there also, in company with Marini, Steffanoni, Tedesco, and others, Beneventano established his name, and became the favourite of the public. On the night of his benefit his admirers presented him with a wreath woven with gold and silver, of the value of 40,000 francs, accompanied by poetical compositions from the first-rate literary characters of the place. Maratzeck, however, had him back to New York, where he was received as an old favourite; but then, Maratzeck taking with him the whole company to Mexico, Beneventano was there obliged to sing also the part of bass in the "Freischütz," in "Lucrezia Borgia," in *Dertram*, in "Robert the Devil," besides the barytone parts. The name of Galli was there established, and traditions were kept fresh in the recollection of the frequenters of the theatre: still they thought they saw in Beneventano a reflection of the grand Galli, and accordingly he became the spoiled child of the public; so that he sang by turns the bass and the barytone, and he often appeared in the most opposite characters in the afternoons and in the evenings; the manager being obliged to give a performance in the afternoon for the accommodation of the commercial class, which is too much engaged in the evening in parties, balls, and soirees.

After having made a good harvest he returned to New York, where he sang with Albini, Salvi, and Marini, under the management of Mr. Smith during the Great Exhibition in '53, in "Barbiere," "Don Pasquale," "L'arista," "Gazza Ladra," and other operas, where he obtained an immense success both as a dramatic and a comic artist. One evening a performance was given when the President of the Republic was present; the house at Castle-garden was crowded to excess to hear the best artists, such as Sontag, Salvi, Steffanoni, and Beneventano, in "Robert the Devil." On May 2nd Beneventano left New York with his charming consort, Augusta Anna Davenport, whom he married the second year of his residence in America.

Spain was the last scene of his triumphs: Madrid, Seville, and Cadiz he turned in turn the melodic strains of our excellent singer. But, when he had finished his tour, he returned to his native land, and, at the hands of his friends, he lost no time to have him at once, and at any price, and even went so far as to pay the fine of 10,000*fr.* to break off Beneventano's engagement and enlist him among his troupe.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE accompanying sketch represents Mademoiselle Piccolomini in one of the prettiest scenes of "La Figlia del Reggimento." The young vivandière, about to be carried off by the old lady, whose niece she turns out to be, is taking a farewell farewell of her rustic lover and the military friends of her childhood. She is standing between *Tonio* (Calzolari) and *Servant Sulpizio* (Belletti), singing the melancholy little air "Convieno partir," which she does with such exquisite sweetness and feeling. The success of this charming actress is a thing to which our memory affords no parallel. The general feeling towards her is different from simple admiration of the artist—it is that, and something beside—it makes ladies exclaim, "She is a dear little thing!" and grave old gentlemen regard her with a sort of fatherly affection. With the genius of a woman she has the ingenuousness and simplicity of a child, and creeps into the very heart of every one who looks on her. She is, in short, if ever anybody was, the pet of the public. This part of *Maria* is peculiarly calculated to display her attractive qualities, both natural and acquired; for she is the only representative of the character we have ever seen, who combines the lightness and vivacity of the Parisian stage with Italian grace, softness, and sensibility.

A new ballet, entitled "Le Corsaire," founded on Lord Byron's poem of "The Corsair," is to be produced on Tuesday next. "Le Corsaire" will be repeated on Thursday, when Piccolomini, the reigning favourite, takes her benefit in "La Traviata."

#### GENERAL WILLIAMS AT HARROW.

THE 26th ult. having been fixed for the delivery of the Harrow speeches, the opportunity was embraced of inviting General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars to perform the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the chapel of Harrow School, which is intended as a memorial to the Harrovians who fell in the late war. The scene on the entry of the gallant defender of Kars was one of the greatest enthusiasm.

Among the audience were a number of officers just returned from the Crimea, formerly educated at Harrow; among others, Colonel Haygarth (Scots Fusilier Guards), Captain Cavendish Fitzroy, Captain Verschovsky (Grenadier Guards), &c. The Governors present were the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Mr. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P., Mr. G. Carr Glyn, M.P., Lord and Lady Churchill, Lord Alfred Churchill, Sir George Armitage, Sir William Medley, and a host of the gentry, were in attendance.

At half-past two o'clock the head-master—accompanied by Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Major-General Sir Wm. F. Williams, the Bishop of Oxford, and a large party—quitted the speech-room, and at once proceeded to the new chapel, in order to assist at the laying of the first stone of the new memorial aisle, on the south side of the new school chapel. All the necessary arrangements had been completed for that ceremony by Mr. Scott, the architect; Mr. Woodbridge, the builder, and other persons engaged in the construction of the new building being in attendance. A gallery of raised seats was provided for the spectators to the number of about 1000; and, considering the confined space, the arrangements were most successful.

Dr. Vaughan delivered a feeling and impressive address, and then read the names of the Harrovians who fell in the late war.

General Sir William Williams then came forward, and was received with great applause. He said—

My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen, Dr. Vaughan asked me to come down here. I wrote back, accepting the invitation, and saying that I hoped I should not be doing wrong in bringing with me some of the men of Kars (Cheers). In the first place here is Colonel Lako, a Harrow man (Cheers)—an officer who did his duty day and night—working by day and watching by night (Applause). Again, here is Captain Teesdale, my Aide-de-Camp, who distinguished himself in every instance during the siege, and on the memorable 14th of September he kept the key of the position for fourteen hours (Applause). And then here is my secretary, Mr. Churchill (and, laying his hands on that gentleman's shoulder, the gallant General said "Come forward, Churchill," and drew him forward, he himself appearing much affected). Mr. Churchill has continued General Williams, though a civilian, done great good in the service of his country (Applause). Of the list that Dr. Vaughan has read of those Harrovians who fell in the war, it was my honour to know two or three well. Among others, there is Major-General Estcourt, whom I was known to be one of the best officers. Then there was Captain Peckell, who had title and fortune, was the only son, and yet he preferred honour and glory to staying at home to enjoy that; and after he had many times distinguished himself he was offered by his Sovereign to come and join some regiment at home, very likely her Majesty's Guards, where he might have enjoyed some rest. But no, he preferred to stay where he had gained his laurels (Cheers). It is impossible to portray the great fortitude and resignation of that noble man; and I feel sure if there had been two or three sons in that family they would have been given up to their country. I therefore hope that these examples may be borne in mind by the Harrow boys I am now addressing (Cheers). The gallant General concluded his speech by thanking them for the attention they had paid him, and the interest they had evinced in his welfare.

Three cheers were then given for General Williams, Captain Teesdale, Lord Palmerston, and Dr. Vaughan respectively.

Lord Palmerston then said, as an old Harrovian, he wished to say a few words. The present occasion, he felt, was interesting to all concerned, and showed the deep attachment and strong affection of all Harrow men to the place where they received their education. They were assembled to do honour to the memory of those Harrow men who lost their lives in their country's cause—the names of whom had been read to the meeting. Many of them had been taken away in the prime of life; but they had not lived in vain, having died in a good cause; and he might, with fairness and truth, remark that there never was a more righteous cause than that for which the Harrow men had laid down their lives (Hear, hear).

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, at the *déjeuner*, proposed "The Health of Major-General Sir W. F. Williams," who had done him the honour to attend on that occasion.

Major-General Sir W. F. Williams briefly returned thanks. "The Rev. Dr. Vaughan's Health" was proposed by Lord John Russell. Soon after which the company retired from the dining-hall.

#### THE NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME.

THIS institution was originally founded in 1840, by the humane exertions of the Rev. Joseph Brown, assisted by the munificence of the late Mr. John Minter Morgan, under the title of the Cholera Orphan Home, on Ham-common, near Richmond-park, for the reception of the children of parents who had perished by that awful visitation. Fortunately, of late years we have to a great extent been blessed by freedom from pestilence; and the name of the institution was, about two years since, changed to that which it now enjoys, and under which 70 children are blessed with the benefits of a comfortable home and a virtuous education.

About two years since Mr. Morgan, not forgetful of the institution founded by his aid, bequeathed £500 to its funds, to be expended at the discretion of the committee of management, who determined to make this sum the nucleus of a fund to erect a building capable of accommodating 200 children. A sufficient sum having been raised to justify the committee in commencing the new building, Wednesday was fixed for laying the foundation-stone—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge undertaking to perform the ceremony.

On the road leading to the Home a triumphal arch had been erected, and the whole school was profusely decorated with flags; and a temporary platform was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, ready to do honour to the occasion, and give his Royal Highness a hearty welcome. Owing, however, to a severe attack of the gout, the Duke was unable to attend, and his place was kindly filled by the Marquis of Clanricarde, who was preceded from the Home to the marquee where the ceremony was to take place by Lord Dynevor, the Rev. T. G. P. Hough, the Rev. R. B. Byam, the Rev. T. Pyne, the Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rev. R. Whittington, Mr. Sheriff (elect) Mechi, Mr. Payne, Mr. Rogers, and a large number of the friends of the institution, many of whom are residents in the neighbourhood.

On the procession arriving at the ground, an appropriate prayer was read, the stone was duly laid, the noble Marquis giving it the customary three taps, and declaring it duly and truly laid. A party of vocalists having sung the "Orphan's Home," a vote of thanks was given, on the motion of Lord Dynevor, to the Marquis of Clanricarde, for having kindly performed the duties of the day; and, after three hearty cheers, a blessing was prayed upon the undertaking, the proceedings concluding with the National Anthem.

A large party afterwards sat down to an elegant *déjeuner*, provided by Mr. Dover, of Cornhill, and presided over by the Marquis of Clanricarde. At the conclusion of the entertainment grace was sung, and the children at present in the institution introduced, giving ample evidence by their neat and healthy appearance of how well they are attended to. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk, and the claims of the charity most eloquently advocated by the noble chairman and other noblemen and gentlemen, resulting in the collection of about £1100, one-third of the sum required to complete the building. Mr. Gray conducted the vocal music. The whole of the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily, and it is confidently hoped that, before the completion of the building, sufficient funds will be subscribed, not only for that purpose, but to properly furnish it and provide for a large addition to the number of inmates.

The new building has been designed by Mr. E. C. S. Blake, architect, Queen-square, Westminster, and is of pleasing character.

#### THE COURT.

THE departure of the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the arrival of the King of the Belgians, and a State Concert on Wednesday, have been the leading incidents in Court life during the past week. The former took leave of the Queen and the members of the Royal family on Saturday, and the same evening, at eight o'clock, left town for Dover, where his Royal Highness embarked on board the Belgian mail-boat for Ostend, en route for Berlin. The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count de Flandres, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

The daily movements of the Court are thus chronicled on official authority—

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House; when Mr. Claudet had the honour of daguerrotyping a group consisting of her Majesty, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice. The Queen afterwards, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party.

On Tuesday Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden, drove to Enfield, and went over the Government small-arms factory. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the course of the day Mr. Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Messrs. Jennings had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection their two large drawings of Sebastopol, as it appeared from the heights of Sievernia, on the Russian side of the great harbour, before and after the war, by Captain Michael Simenoff, of the Ordnance-office, Sebastopol; N. Whitlock, Esq., and Senr. Vasilkevitch, of Moscow, photographer to the late Prince Paskiewitch. The King of the Belgians arrived to-day.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, took a drive in an open landau and four. The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale visited his Majesty the King of the Belgians to-day at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty gave a State Concert.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, and the Princess Royal, took a drive in an open landau and four.

On Friday the Queen visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, on the occasion of a grand entertainment given by her Royal Highness.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Camoys has relieved Lord Rivers in his duties as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Captain the Hon. D. De Ros in his duties as the Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

#### THE STATE CONCERT.

Her Majesty gave a State Concert on Wednesday night at Buckingham Palace, and for the first time in the new Ball and Concert Room; a spacious orchestra, rising from the floor to the organ gallery, having been erected. A party of nearly 500 were invited, comprising the Royal family, the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers and Charges d'Affaires, and a large circle of the nobility.

The Royal family alighted at the garden entrance, and were conducted to the Queen. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Countess of Flanders, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, entered the Ball and Concert Room about ten o'clock.

The Queen wore a dress of white silk, with three flounces, brocaded in roses and gold, trimmed with gold blonde. The jewels worn by her Majesty on her head consisted of opals and diamonds. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a dress of white brocaded silk, trimmed with blonde. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of gold blonde, with ornaments of amethysts and diamonds, and ostrich feathers. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of white glacé silk, with three skirts richly embroidered with white bugles and chenille, each skirt edged with chenille fringe. The necklace and stomacher of diamonds and emeralds. Her Royal Highness wore a tiara of pearls and diamonds, with light feathers. The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a double skirt white tulle dress, with reversed bouillonnées from top to bottom, over a rich glacé white silk petticoat, trimmed with bows and loops of pink ribbon, the body ornamented with blonde and pink bows, each bow having a diamond star in the centre. The necklace was diamonds. The Princess wore round her head a wreath of pink and white moss-roses, with diamond stars intermingled. The Princess Royal wore a dress of white crêpe lisse, over a petticoat of white silk, trimmed with bows of satin ribbon. The head-dress was composed of pink roses.

The general company followed her Majesty and the Royal circle into the Ball and Concert Room. The gentlemen appeared in full dress, and the members of Orders of Knighthood wore their respective insignia. Directly after the entrance of the Queen the concert commenced. Among the leading vocal performers were Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Wagner, Herr Formes, Signor Gardoni, and Mr. Weiss; and the chorus consisted of sixty voices selected from the Royal Italian Opera, the ladies of the Royal Academy of Music, and the Sacred Harmonic Society.

His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden visited the London Docks and Thames Tunnel on Wednesday morning, and, in the afternoon, Greenwich Hospital, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish. His Royal Highness returned to town, after dining at Greenwich, and was present in the evening at her Majesty's concert.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

AN increased amount of money business having been transacted in National Stocks, this week, the market for those securities has been very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. There was a most abundant supply of money on offer—much in excess of the quantity of paper—and discounts have been easily procured at about one-half per cent below the minimum bank rate. The discount houses are very full of cash; and the Unfunded Debt has felt the effects of an abundant supply—the premium on Exchequer Bills having advanced to some extent.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has rapidly increased of late; but we have to notice the revival of the demand for gold on Continental account. It is stated that about 300,000 has been sent away this week to Paris, and that other large parcels are likely to follow. In addition to the above shipment, not less than 700,000—over 400,000, being in silver—has been forwarded to India, China, and Egypt. This is the largest amount ever sent by one vessel. The imports, including 427,000*fr.* from Mexico, the West Indies, &c., have been 680,000*fr.*

On Monday dealings were reported in English Stocks as follows:—Three per Cents Reduced, 95½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Consols for Account, 95½; Long Annuities, 1859, 3½; India Bonds, 12s. to 15s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 15s. prem. There was a very firm market on Tuesday:—Bank Stock was done at 217; the Three per Cents Reduced marked 95½ up to 96; New Three per Cents, 96½ to 96½; Consols for Account, 95½ to 96; Long Annuities, 1859, 3½ to 3½; India Bonds, 15s. prem.; Consols, Scrip, 4½ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½ to 100½. A further improvement took place in the quotations on the following day:—Bank Stock realised 217 to 218; the Three per Cents Reduced were 95½ to 96; New Three per Cents, 96½ to 96½; Consols for Account, 95½ to 96; Long Annuities, 1859, 3½ to 3½; India Bonds, 15s. to 16s. 10; India Bonds, 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½ to 101½. On Thursday the Funds were remarkably steady:—The Three per Cents for Account were 95½ to 96; the Reduced, 96½ to 96½; and the New Three per Cents, 96½ to 97. Bank Stock was 217 to 218. Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 18s. prem.; India Bonds, 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100. No further change took place in the Bank rate of discount.

Nearly all Foreign Bonds have been very firm, and prices have continued to advance. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 10½ to 10½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 98; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents, 86; Ecuador, New Consolidated, 14½; Granada Deferred, 7½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82½; Russian Five per Cents, 111 to 112½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, New Deferred, 25½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 6½ per Cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 106½; Ditto, Four per Cents, Guaranteed, 106½ to 107; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents Dollar Bonds, 58 to 59; Chilean Six per Cents, 105; and Portuguese Four per Cents, 49½ ex div.; Danish Five per Cents, 105.

There has been a steady business done in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Australasia, 102; Bank of Egypt, 13½; Bank of London, 72½; City, 73; Colonial, 22; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½ ex div.; London and County, 34½; Oriental, 41½; Ottoman Bank, 12½; Royal Bank, 46; Union of London, 30½; Unity, 51½; Western Bank of London, 51.

Miscellaneous Shares have been firm in price; but the business done in them has been limited:—Australasian Agricultural, 31½; Berlin Waterworks, 5½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 94; General Steam Navigation Company, 27½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 14; London Omnibus Company, 4½; Mexican and South American, 4½; National Discount Company, 5½; Netherlands Land, 4½; New South Wales Government Debentures, 102; North of Europe Steam, 15½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 66½; Ditto New, 15½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1; Do. Registered, 1½; St. Katharine Dock, 45½; Guardian Insurance, 54½; Imperial Fire, 340; Do. Life, 18½; Globe, 104½; Pelican, 50; Phoenix, 180.

We have had a very firm market for all Railway Shares, and prices have advanced to some extent. The "calls" yet advertised for this month amount to about £1,400,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 30½; Bristol and Exeter, 96; Caledonian, 62½; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 46; East Anglian, 97½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, 13 Stock, 25; East Lancashire, 82½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 39; Great Northern, 90½; Ditto, A Stock, 80; Ditto, B Stock, 131; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 110; Great Western, 103½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 74; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 110; London and North-Western, 109½; London and South-Western, 107; London, Tilbury, and Southend (Barking Shares), 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 85½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 56; Norfolk, 59; North British, 39½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 89½; Ditto, Extension, 20½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 2; Ditto, Leeds, 19½; Ditto, York, 64½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 110; South Devon, 16½; South-Eastern, 76½; South Wales, 80; South Yorkshire and River Don, 12; Vale of Neath, 20½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 138; Lowestoft, 85; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Newmarket, ½ prem.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 101½; Great Western Five per Cent, 102; Midland Consolidated Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95½; North Staffordshire, 23; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 103½; Stockton and Darlington, 28; Watnord and Kilkenny, 2½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 7½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 13½; Eastern of France, 37½; East Indian, 24½; Ditto, Extension, B, 24½; Ditto, C, 61; Geelong and Melbourne, 21½; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 14½; Great Indian Peninsula, 23½; Ditto, New, 4½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Madras, 21½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 45½; Paris and Lyons, 60½; Royal Swedish, 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 12½.

The Mining Market has been rather active. The following prices were realised on Thursday:—British Iron, 5; Brazilian Imperial, 2½; Ditto, Coates and Culaba, 3½; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 23; Colbre Copper, 65½; Mariquita, ½; United Mexican, 3½.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 30.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at prices nearly equal to those realised on this day last week. In foreign wheat—the show of which was by no means extensive—exceedingly little business was transacted, and late rates were with difficulty supported. There was less inquiry for floating cargoes of grain on Continental account. Although the show of barley was small, the trade was heavy, at late rates. Most rural quiet, but not cheaper. The influx of foreign oats being large the oat trade was dull, and inferior parcels were 6d. per quarter cheaper. Beans, peas, and flour sold heavily, at about stationary prices.

July 1.—The attendance of buyers to day was small, and the trade generally ruled heavy, at about Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 60s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 83s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 67s. to 77s.; rye, 40s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 36s. to 39s.; distilling do., 38s. to 41s.; malted do., 41s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s. to 81s.; brown do., 68s. to 69s.; Kingston and Ware, 73s. to 81s.; Chevalier, 82s. to 83s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato do., 27s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 28s.; tick beans, 37s. to 41s.; grey peas, 38s. to 41s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 44s. to 47s.; bolters, 47s. to 49s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 68s.; Suffolk, 51s. to 53s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 52s. to 54s. per 280*lbs.* American flour, 40s. to 42s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linned and rapeseed are in good request, at very full prices. In other seeds only a limited business is doing.

Linned, English, crushing, 57s. to 59s.; hempeed, 56s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Linned cakes, English, 112 6d. to 113 0s.; ditto, foreign, 112 0s. to 113 0s.; rapeseed cakes, 46 10s. to 47 10s. Canary, 48s. to 60s. per quarter.

Imported.—Wheat, Average—Wheat, 72s. 6d.; barley, 38s. 5d.; oats, 25s. 9d.; rye, 45s. 10d.; beans, 41s. per cwt., 42s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 69s. 3d.; barley, 38s. 9d.; oats, 24s. 5d.; rye, 45s. 7d.; beans, 42s. 9d.; peas, 40s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 93,654; barley, 4588; oats, 9445; rye, 31; beans, 3141; peas, 380 quarters.

Wheat.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9½d. per 4*lbs.* loaf.

Tea.—Our market is very extensively supplied with all kinds of tea, in which only a moderate business is doing, at about stationary prices. Common sound congou, 8½d. to 9d. per *lb.*

Coffee.—The transactions in this article continue moderate. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Good ordinary moka, 50s. to 51s. per cwt.

Sugar.—Although the demand is considerably steady, the business doing in all raw qualities is very moderate, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower than last week. Barbadoes has realised 12s. to 12½; Mauritius, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Penang, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and Ceylon Maudslayi, 9s. 9d. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 36s. to 38s. per cwt.

Rice.—The stock is unusually heavy, and there is no inclination shown to operate beyond immediate wants.

Peanut-oil.—Hind butter is steady, at full prices. Fine foreign tallow is held at extreme rates. In the value of English very little change has taken place. Bacon moves off steadily, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Other provisions are unaltered.

Cattle.—Farmyard No. 1, 10s. 3d.; No. 2, 10s. 1d.; No. 3, 9s. 6d.; No. 4, 9s. 3d.; No. 5, 9s. 0d.; No. 6, 8s. 6d.; No. 7, 8s. 3d.; No. 8, 8s. 0d.; No. 9, 7s. 6d.; No. 10, 7s. 3d.; No. 11, 7s. 0d.; No. 12, 6s. 6d.; No. 13, 6s. 3d.; No. 14, 6s. 0d.; No. 15, 5s. 6d.; No. 16, 5s. 3d.; No. 17, 5s. 0d.; No. 18, 4s. 6d.; No. 19, 4s. 3d.; No. 20, 4s. 0d.; No. 21, 3s. 6d.; No. 22, 3s. 3d.; No. 23, 3s. 0d.; No. 24, 2s. 6d.; No. 25, 2s. 3d.; No. 26, 2s. 0d.; No. 27, 1s. 6d.; No. 28, 1s. 3d.; No. 29, 1s. 0d.; No. 30, 10s. 0d.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Although the supplies of fat stock on offer this week have been but moderate, the trade has ruled heavy, at drooping prices:—

Best prime oxen, 6d. to 5s.; mutton, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; per 8*lbs.* of meat the official.

Vegetables and Poultry.—Each kind of meat has met a slow sale, at our quotations:—

Best fat 2s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8*lbs.* by the carcass.



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

## ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Under the

Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

GRAND INAUGURATION FESTIVAL for the OPENING of the

COLOSSAL CONCERT HALL, to commence on TUESDAY, JULY 15,

and terminate on SATURDAY, JULY 19 (inclusive).

It has been a matter of some time that London, the largest

metropolis in the world, should possess no Concert Hall capable of

accommodating the musical public, whose numbers the growing taste

for the fine arts has lately augmented in enormous proportions.

While the musical festivals are held in many of the cathedral and

manufactory towns of the provinces, these grand music-festivals

which improve and elevate the taste, and which, in London, have

been the object of the most successful efforts, have been the

memory of the present generation—viz., the Handel commemoration

at Westminster Abbey.

To endow a capital, containing upwards of two millions of inhabi-

tants, with a spacious music-hall, combining artistic and scientific

requisites, the Royal Surrey Gardens Company (limited) was formed,

under the provisions of the Act passed in the last Session of Parlia-

ment. The Directors, at the outset of their undertaking, were for-

tunate enough to secure in their aid the tried and practical experience

of Mons. Julien, who, as conductor of concerts in almost every

music-hall and theatre in Europe and America, was necessarily a

proper authority to guide them in the artistically accurate details of

the projected building. The Directors also secured the services of

Mr. Horace Jones, an architect of high reputation, from whose

plans and designs a colossal music-hall has been erected, in front of

the lake of the Royal Surrey Garden. This building affords accom-

modation for 10,000 persons; and, owing to its peculiar construction,

nearly 10,000 more can be accommodated in the open air, protected

from the weather by balconies, verandahs, and galleries outside, and

breathing an atmosphere as pure as they would enjoy in an open

garden. The Directors are thus enabled to organise festivals,

musical performances, and summer fetes on a grander and more

comprehensive scale, and at a greater outlay, than could ever have

been attempted, with any hope of successful result, in a building in-

capable of containing more than 2000 or 3000 persons.

The Royal Surrey Gardens obtained the only spot within reasonable

distance of the heart of London obtainable for the purposes which the

promoters of the Company had in view. Situated within one mile and

a quarter of each of the bridges, and easy of access, both from the east

and west ends of London, visitors may be set down at the doors, by

omnibuses from all parts of the city.

While erecting an edifice which will add another to the remarkable

public buildings of the metropolis, the Directors have not forgotten

that their principal object being to supply the public with a summer

entertainment, the gardens themselves required a large portion of

attention. An engagement was accordingly entered into with Mr.

Forest, the eminent landscape gardener, who, during the whole of the

present year, has devoted his time in beautifying and adorning the

grounds. Comprising upwards of ten acres, and already planted with

well-grown ornamental timber, they have been laid out in flower beds,

undulating lawns, Italian terraces adorned with statues, and

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tilling the holder to a corresponding stall in the balcony for the fire-

works; reserved seats, dress circle, 1s. 6d.; ditto, first circle, 1s. 3d.

ditto, second circle, 6d.; private boxes for the concert, 10s. 6d. and up-

wards; private boxes for the fireworks, 10s. 6d. and upwards.

On the days subsequent to the 19th of July the admission to the

Garden and Julien's Promenade Concerts will be 1s.

Season tickets, to admit to the garden and the body of the hall

during the entire summer season, with subscribers' privileges, £1 1s.

Tickets to admit to every performance during the festival week (two

concerts) and four miscellaneous concerts, 10s. 6d.

On the days subsequent to the 19th of July the admission to the

Garden and Julien's Promenade Concerts will be 1s.

Reserved stalls (numbered) to be secured only at Julien and Co.'s,

14, Regent-street, where plans of the rooms will be exhibited.

No more reserved tickets will be issued than the room will com-

fortably hold.

No more parties will be admitted in the garden than can easily be

accommodated to promenade with ease. Tickets purchased before-

hand will have the preference and secure an admission.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle.

PICCOLINNI BENEFIT. LA TRAVIATA. On THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 10th, will (by general desire) be presented Verdi's

Opera, "La Traviata." Violetta, Mlle. Piccolinni; Alfredo, Sig. Cal-

zolari; and Germont Gorgio, Sig. Benvenuto; with other Entertain-

ments, the particulars of which will be duly announced; to conclude

with an entirely new Ballet of "Le Consulaire," with new scenery,

Dresses, and Decorations. Co. Conrad, Sig. Romanzi (his first appear-

ance); Seyd (Pacha), M. Dauty; Yussuff, M. Venafra; Sullina,

Mlle. Clara; Gualme (Esclaire), Mlle. Rosa; and Dilara, Mlle.

Lizereux; Medora, Madame Rosati. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and

Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade,

Haymarket.

## ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On

MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's

play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, by Mr. C. Keen; Her-

mione, by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by a new farce, in one act,

entitled MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

## SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—Professor

ANDERSON in MAGIC and MYSTERY, as given at the

Theatre Royal Covent-garden and Lyceum, on MONDAY next, July

7th, with entirely new apparatus, new experiments, and many novel

attractions. Doors open at Seven; Commence at Half-past. Prices



## SAMUEL GURNEY.

THIS excellent and highly-esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and great capitalist and banker—who died on the 5th ult. at Paris, on his way from Nice to England—was a scion of the ancient and historic family of the Gurneys of Keswick, in Norfolk, now represented by the eminent Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S. The Gurneys are of undoubted Norman origin, and came to England with William the Conqueror. Samuel Gurney, the subject of this notice, was the second son of John Gurney, of Earlham, near Norwich, who was the second son of John Gurney, of Keswick, who died in 1770. John Gurney, of Earlham, had three other sons and seven daughters—a distinguished brother and sisterhood, for among them were the great philanthropists the late John Joseph Gurney and the late Mrs. Fry. Another of the daughters is Lady Buxton, widow of the late energetic opponent of slavery, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. Samuel Gurney was born at Earlham, on the 18th October, 1786. He entered into commercial business in London, in 1807, and became eventually one of the greatest capitalists of the metropolis. His money transactions and his influence on monetary affairs were most important. During his long and honourable career, Mr. Gurney was known for his rare sagacity, his energetic activity, and his invariable uprightness. For nearly fifty years he was the principal partner in the great discount-house of Overend, Gurney, and Co. He realised a princely fortune, and of it made a princely use. More beneficence and loving-kindness to their fellow-men few have exhibited. The peculiar trait in Mr. Gurney's manly and steadfast character was this—that, although placed in the midst of every temptation which could engender love of money, he was utterly a stranger to the slightest sordid feeling. His loss falls deeply and heavily not only in the city of London, where love and regard for him were so general, but also on a vast number of individuals who shared in his largesses, constantly and judiciously bestowed. Numerous charities in and out of the metropolis have also to deplore his death. Mr. Samuel Gurney married, in 1807, Elizabeth, daughter of James Sheppard, Esq., of Ham House, in Upton, Essex—which became his residence from that period. He has left a large family and many descendants. His second daughter, Catharine, is the wife of the present Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.; and his fifth daughter, Rachel Jane, is the wife of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Sir Edward's next brother. The death of Mr. Samuel Gurney's wife occurred in February, 1855, and that event had the effect of undermining his health, which had previously begun to give way; and during the autumn of last year he made a tour through Italy, accompanied by Miss Gurney, Sir Edward North Buxton, and Lady Buxton, with other members of his family. For some months Mr. Gurney was sojourning at Nice, which place he left with the hope of arriving in England some time in May. When he had reached Paris the malady under which he was suffering assumed the most serious aspect: his family and several personal friends were summoned from England, and they reached Paris in time to take their last farewell—Mr. Gurney scarcely surviving the last interview forty-eight hours. The remains of Mr. Gurney were brought to England and were interred on the 14th ult. in the unpretending and quiet little cemetery belonging to the Society of Friends at Barking. A host of those who loved him, of all stations and of various persuasions, attended to pay the last tribute of affection and respect to this truly good man and Christian philanthropist. A committee met previously to arrange the funeral, and there the Rev. A. J. Ham, Vicar of West Ham, related an episode in Mr. Gurney's life which tells at once the giant energy of his benevolence. During the memorable and terrible Irish famine Mr. Gurney, accompanied by his son-in-law, Sir Edward Buxton, made a tour to Ireland for the express purpose that he might succour the extreme distress of the population by donations of money and necessities, without reference to creed, or religious political difference. In the course of this journey of charity he visited one particular union, in which the ratepayers and rate recipients had all arrived at the same pitch of destitution; the very furniture, beds, blankets, and fittings of the union had incurred seizure for debts which were



THE LATE SAMUEL GURNEY, ESQ.

due, and of which payment was hopeless. Mr. Gurney saw the extent of this misery, and at once, from his own resources, discharged the debts, and made the union able again to afford relief to hunger, and save the people from death by starvation. Not till a long time afterwards did this great deed of benevolence become known, and then accident only brought it to light.

The following address was presented by the clergy and parishioners of West Ham to the family of the late Mr. Gurney, on Friday last, at Ham House; the deputation being headed by the Rev. A. J. Ham, the Vicar:—

"The undersigned inhabitants of the parish of West Ham hereby respectfully offer to the family of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., the expression of their sincere sympathy and condolence, on occasion of the lamented decease of one who had occupied so prominent a position among the benefactors of mankind.

"They cannot forget on the present occasion that their departed friend belonged to a family whose history has been long associated with deeds of enlightened piety and active benevolence: the names of Elizabeth Fry and John Joseph Gurney have left an imperishable record of indefatigable exertion and successful effort amid the abodes of ignorance, misery, and crime. To the tablet of grateful remembrance must now be added the name of Samuel Gurney, their beloved brother, whose life, like theirs, was devoted to 'works of faith and labours of love,' and who with them, we trust, 'through faith and patience, now inherits the promises.'

"Distinguished in life by high position in the commercial world, blessed with abundant wealth, and actuated by the noble motive of Christian principle, his sympathies were elicited by every form of human suffering, and his munificent charities gained for him a world-wide reputation; they extended through the whole range of physical and moral evil: alike open-hearted and open-handed to all who needed his assistance—to his generous support of numerous public institutions, as Bible societies, schools, and hospitals, may be added the incalculable amount of private benefactions recorded only in the hearts of their recipients, by a grateful sense of his worth, and deep regrets at his death.

"Borne to his grave amid the tears of his sorrowing family, and the sincere regard of all classes of the parishioners who then assembled to do honour to his memory, their beloved friend and generous benefactor is no more seen in the midst of them! All that remains is to leave in the bosom of his family this memorial of esteem for the character and virtues of the departed, and this expression of sympathy with his mourning relatives, encouraged by the gracious assurance that 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'

Signed by all the Clergy of West Ham and Stratford, and upwards of four hundred of the principal parishioners.

To this address a reply was returned by the family, followed by some appropriate remarks by Sir Edward North Buxton.

**THE FERMOY PEERAGE CASE.**—This case, which has been so long a time before the House of Lords, has at length been concluded. It will be remembered that the claim of Lord Fermoy was argued at the bar of the House last April, when Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Peter Burke, and other counsel appeared for Lord Fermoy; and Mr. Napier, Q.C., was heard against the applicant. The point at issue was referred to the Judges, who, after the lapse of a month, gave in their opinions; and on Monday last the House of Lords came to a decision adverse to Lord Fermoy's present patent; but it was intimated that, in his particular case, the patent would be further amended, so as to allow him to enjoy his honours without further question.

**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,** attended by Mr. Gibbs, honoured the French Exhibition with a visit on Tuesday.



THE NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM, SURREY.—FIRST STONE LAID ON WEDNESDAY LAST.





LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE—CANNON-STREET WEST.

THE ART-INDUSTRY OF LONDON.  
MESSRS. BERENS, BLUMBERG, AND CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT,  
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

NOWHERE is the accumulating wealth and luxury of England so visible and palpable as in the metropolis itself. In each of the manufacturing

districts of England, whether the coal-begrimed iron region of Birmingham and Sheffield, whether amid the blinding white dust of the Potteries, or in the busy basins of the Tyne and the Wear, with their colliery and shipbuilding, the mind concludes logically that this vast ferment of production must end in the overflow of the cup of luxurious prosperity. But in the metropolis the quintessence of the wealth

assumes an artistic shape. In the west end of London we see newly arisen the palaces of the Staffords, Ellesmeres, the Hopes, and the Holfords, derived either through the enormous increase of the value of land by the development of our manufactures, or by the actual successful prosecution of commercial enterprise by a previous generation. But it is quite a new feature in the metropolis to see arising in the eastern



SCENE FROM THE AMATEUR PANTOMIME.—THE COMBAT BETWEEN "WILLIAM TELL" (MR. ALBERT SMITH) AND "GESLER" (MR. T. KNOX HOLMES).—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and mercantile regions edifices which each well deserves the name of "Palace of Industry," not only from vastness of extent, but from an altitude of elevation and a pretension to architectural arrangement, comprising massive simplicity and elegance of design, with a superabundance of air and light, which forms a complete contrast to the rickety and dingy tenements in which so many of the largest fortunes in London have been made within the last hundred years. It was to be regretted that on account of petty and partial interest Sir Christopher Wren's grand and comprehensive design to rebuild the City after the fire with that symmetry of arrangement which public health, public convenience and good taste required was not adopted. But, as this was not to be, we congratulate the citizens on at length having a street of wholesale warehouses from St. Paul's to London-bridge that would do honour to the quays of Antwerp and Amsterdam, and would not even disgrace the canals of Venice.

In order to give our readers an idea of what one of those establishments is, we have selected that of Messrs. Berens, Blumberg, and Company, on account of the very curious and interesting variety of productions to be found within its walls, and as perhaps affording at the same time one of the most complete illustrations of the application of the physical laws to construction as exemplified in the edifice itself. "Foreign fancy trade" is rather a wide expression, and it would puzzle us to say the hundredth part of what it comprises in jewellery, watches, musical boxes, perfumery, stationery, cabinet work, crystals, china, bronzes and other metal wares, alabaster and lava articles, with burl furniture, self-acting organs, accordions, flutinas, and we know not what besides. We have read in novels of people who sold everything, from a "ship to a thimble." The establishment we describe is something of the same sort—from a sixpenny salt-cellar to a £500 chamber organ. The dealer in fancy wares can be satisfied to any amount. There are here articles for every hour of the day and every relation of life—the oils and soaps of the morning toilet, the writing materials of the business hours, the necessities of the table, the ornaments of the drawing-room, and the recreation of the evening. Do you want to export a box of Birmingham beads for the palace of the King of the Cannibal Islands, there it is. Or does the retail jeweller want a £100 Geneva snuff-box for a Nabob of Tyburnia, he can be served *instantly* in an edifice that, with its lightnings and galleries, looks more like a Continental cathedral than a warehouse in the city of London.

The founders of this large establishment are of German extraction, as their names show, and are naturalised British subjects, having come to this country shortly after the Peace, nearly forty years ago. They began by importing German fancy articles, and, gradually extending the sphere of their operations, became not only large importers of French and Swiss manufactures and of Italian articles of virtu, but, combining the trade of Birmingham and Sheffield, have become large exporters both to the Continent and the Colonies—giving indications to the Continental manufacturers of what was wanted for the English market, and to the English country manufacturers suggestions and orders so as to suit both the Colonial and Continental trade; while a house which they have established in Paris enables them to combine the industry of several countries, such, for instance as Bohemian crystals, with French taste in setting and mounting. So that their annual sales go into hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling; having received this augmentation principally in later years from the increase of taste and wealth in the middle classes, who must now have their chimney-piece clocks and their Bohemian glass, to correspond with the real Sevres porcelain of Mayfair and Belgravia. The material may be inferior in money value, but the taste may be gratified at a moderate expense.

The union of art and manufacture is shown, perhaps, most advantageously in the Paris bronzes, which, at first a small matter for the curious, has become in later years one of the most extensive and striking in the category of French production, so as to make Paris, with accessory articles of luxury—*objets de luxe*, as they are called—one of the greatest hubs of industry in the world. The genius of France, at first stunned by the gigantic force, power, and extent of the simpler manufactures of England after the improvement of the steam-engine and the invention of the spinning-jenny, has recovered from envy and astonishment; and now, by dint of taste, fancy, and invention, she by universal acclaim takes the first rank in whatever can ornament the drawing-room and adorn the fair. Eminence in this walk is not new to her, for last century all Europe imitated the palace of the Louis; but the great extent and popularity of the supply and demand of these Parisian objects of luxury is certainly a new and striking feature in the history of European industry. We will not here repeat the well-known groups and single figures adopted in this pleasing branch of art-industry: we confess that our preference is for those of antique costume and of classical attitude rather than for the Zouaves and Highlanders that are now so much in vogue; but mercantile supply must be arranged to meet demand, and in St. Paul's we saw abundance of pieces in both the most severe and the most familiar tastes not only in bronze proper, but in galvanised zinc, which is now extensively used.

Some vases which we saw were a combination of Bohemian crystal and or-moulu, which had been ordered in Bohemia and mounted in Paris. The workmanship of Birmingham would have been fully equal, but in such a drawing-room object the design constitutes a chief part of the value. Paris mounting is therefore preferred; and really, if the respectable and comfortable citizen of the suburbs cannot afford to go to Messrs. Christie and Manson's and get a real Sevres vase knocked down to him, the best thing that he can do is to have the Bohemian substitute. We need not inform our readers of the extent and variety of the application of this manufacture; every glass shop window shows it; many beautiful Chinese patterns of jars have been adopted, such as the deep crimson and gold, which may be placed in the drawing-rooms of even the most fastidious; and frosted glass, imitating porcelain vases, Etruscan designs, and newly-fashioned whey-coloured glass, was pointed out to us as among the most recent developments of this manufacture. Many articles of such as those useful and brilliant moderator lamps suit admirably instead of metal.

Italy, as may be well supposed, is a large contributor to the fancy trade. The chiselled alabaster from Tuscany enables persons of moderate means to have imitations of the most celebrated statues and groups in a material that closely resembles marble, and at an amazingly moderate price. We saw most of the celebrated productions of Canova—the volatile Hebe, and the bold rape of the Sabines, with Power's pretty but somewhat namby-pamby Greek Slave, among the rest. Italy also furnishes blood and other stones for the jewellery department, which are mounted in Paris. We saw some exceedingly beautiful designs after the antique, on what is commonly called lava, but which is in reality, a hard composition of modern invention. For the poorer classes agates from Italy are set in Birmingham, and sold in vast quantities at a few shillings each.

From jewellery we pass to perfumery, which has been greatly improved in England of late years, for the excise-man was a great hindrance to distillation; and, indeed, the cause of the greater superiority of the French vogue for perfumery is not so much the superiority in distilling processes as the neatness of presentation and getting up. The Gallic power of selection shows itself in everything. Whether a Frenchman be a historian, a philosopher, a cook, or a perfumer, and whether his material be good, bad, or indifferent, he will, in nine cases out of ten, beat the Englishman in presentability of form. In soaps and perfumery they are not superior to ourselves, but they manage to strike up an alliance of the perfume with the fancy article; hence the vogue. In some articles—such as fans and carved ivory, from Dieppe—they have no equals.

Germany and Switzerland furnish most of the mechanical curiosities, and ingenious, expensive toys. Here we have a large mechanical landscape with a most complicated variety of natural and artificial effects. A wide view of land and sea is imitated with extraordinary ingenuity; ships are tossing on the sea; troops are marching on a road; above is a viaduct with railway train whirling along, in addition to the usual water and wind mills; altogether the largest and most costly toy of the description we have seen belonging to the same class. We may mention the mechanical organs, also from Germany. One was set playing for our delectation; and, being supplied with movable barrels, we had an anthem, a waltz, or an overture, according to desire. A certain number of barrels are furnished at the sale of each organ, but they may be multiplied to any extent. The complement of one of the larger organs on being sold is seventeen barrels; and we had the curiosity to note the music; it was as follows:—The overtures of "Semiramide," "William Tell," "Zampa," "Masaniello," the "Creation," "Fidelio," selections from "Robert the Devil," "Lucia," and "Ernani;" the beautiful Conrudio Kreutzer quadrilles; a waltz of Labitzky, Hummel's "Ländler," and other pieces of dance and sacred music. We have also in this department musical boxes, from a guinea to fifty pounds, the cheap ones having English airs; the larger and more expensive ones more complicated compositions. Perhaps the greatest curiosity in this department was a Geneva snuff-box, on opening which out started a bird of the most beautiful plumage, but not larger than a small pea,

which, with the most perfect imitation of life, voice, and form, began to flap its Lilliputian wings and sing its song. It appears that there is only one person in the Calvinistic Republic who can achieve this feat of mechanical fancy, and therefore sets his own price on his labour; in short, it is a pretty present for a young prince, but not for Master Jones or Miss Brown, of Snuggery Villa, Bayswater, or St. John's wood.

In ornamental furniture we perceive a great variety of actual production. In our younger days, whoever would possess burl, marqueterie, and such things usually accommodated himself with a purchase at the sale of a deceased person's effects; and, in fact, the first French Revolution and its consequences had very nearly extinguished the tradition of such manufactures. But the long peace and the reviving demands have again reinstated the manufacture of burl cabinet-work, marqueterie, Louis XV. chandeliers, &c.; and of this there is no want at the establishment in question.

But, not to prolong our story, it is requisite to say something of the edifice itself, which is, in fact, quite a palace, eleven houses having been knocked down for its erection. The ground alone cost between £60,000 and £70,000, and the building has a frontage of 132 feet, and a height from the basement of above 100 feet. It stands on the south side of Cannon-street, and extends from Old Change on the west to Little Distaff-lane on the east, being divided by very strong party-walls into three distinct occupations: the western being the cathedral-like structure, the contents of which we have been sketching; and next to it, and above it, are the dwellings, dormitories, and accommodation for the unmarried portion of their assistants, who are in all about 120 persons.

The building has seven stories, two of which are almost wholly below the level of the foot-pavement in Cannon-street, the lowermost story or basement being 18 feet below that level. The external elevations of the building are of no defined style, but may be considered as a fair sample of the features of the more conspicuous commercial and domestic edifices of Venice. Under a crowning cornice studied from that of Vignola's Villa Giulia, near Rome, the splayed cornices, or, to speak more technically, the excised quoins (Shaksperian "coigns" are formed in compliance with the requirements of the City Improvement Committee. An endeavour on the part of the architect, Professor Hosking, to obtain permission to corbel out to the square, at some sufficient height above the pavement, was not successful. This we think was much to be regretted. When a mercantile house gives an architect of large views *carte blanche* for the construction of a colossal and imposing edifice, such as to raise the environs of St. Paul's to an architectural character, no longer so unworthy to stand beside the masterpiece of Wren as the dingy and shabby demolished predecessors of the present building, we think that authority should have shown more alacrity to second such bravura of intention. Let anybody recollect the picturesque "quoins" of the old French, German, and Italian towns, and then say whether civic wisdom has not manifested itself with a curious infelicity of decision.

The walls are substantially of brickwork, except the front external ones, the lower parts of which are of Portland stone, finely wrought and moulded. Monotony is prevented by a compartment of windows clustered. The vases on the attic walls are in freestone, but the rest of the dressings are in Portland cement on brick. The doors and vestibules to the Cannon-street entrances are all of fine wainscot oak; and the sashes to the windows of the principal stories are on all sides of the same material; the windows being of polished plate glass.

In the internal construction of the building iron is used very sparingly, the girders of the floor being of oak. In what we call the cathedral, the lofts are supported by cast-iron columns, consisting of two hollow shafts standing one within and clear of the other. The two topmost stories are devoted to the domestic establishment; and, to secure the inmates from injury by safe and easy means of escape in the possible event of fire, each house has stone stairs from bottom to top. Besides these means of escape from fire, one of the prevalent causes of fire itself is obviated by all the ash and cinder being shot through glazed stoneware flues into a receptacle at the bottom of the house, which is an iron bin inclosed in brickwork, all the foul air of the flues passing to the external atmosphere. Nor must we omit to mention the numerous air-flues for ventilation and heat, distinct from the smoke-flues, all fire-proof, each flue being in its turn placed in a larger shaft, into which openings are made in every story of the building, whereby the spent air is by the aid of the heat of the furnace smoke-flue drawn off and thrown out above into the upper air. The result is that an unconfined stream of cold air passes freely over heated surfaces, and flows as freely into the building, whence it is drawn upwards, as already indicated, so as to attain the double object of the complete warming and ventilation of this lofty building. The domestic rooms have fireplaces which do not smoke, in consequence of being fed by a special air-flue.

In the plastering of the ceilings there is an important departure from the ordinary English practice in that particular, which was to apply the plastic material underneath, pressing it up so as to suspend the whole body of it by the expression of the interstices. The ceilings in this building are formed upon stouter laths, and the plastering laid on, both over and under, so as to form one compact body, which is found to resist fire much more effectually than by the partial English method of plastering, by which it gets immediate access to the thin and inflammable lath.

Having already said so much of this large building, it only remains for us to notice the ample double Baltic oak staircase leading from loft to loft; the Roman frieze of hippocribs running round the first octagon opening; and the device of arrangement which we particularly eulogise—we mean the current of heated air coming in on both sides of the entrance folding-doors, which, being continually opened, admit (in winter) unpleasant draughts of cold air: the constructor thus, on the true engineering principles, placing the defence by warm air at the principal point of attack by the cold.

We have been more copious on the subject of this edifice than we had at first intended, but we regard the erection of such edifices as a new and interesting feature of the mercantile portion of the metropolis, comprising not only a noble and massive simplicity of design to satisfy the eye, but at the same time the application of the most recently-evolved physical laws to all the departments of construction, with a view to health and convenience—a palpable proof of which is to be found in the extraordinary diminution in the average illness of the assistants, as compared with the previous period of an occupancy in which there was insufficient provision of light, pure air, and healthy heat for the inmates.

A great proportion of the warehouses of the city of London are still in that state of darkness and insalubrious discomfort which these contrivances are intended to avert; and we are glad that Mr. Hosking, well known as the able Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture at King's College, has been enabled successfully to realise his theories as to the necessity of the union of beauty with the knowledge of the civil engineer and physical philosopher, without much of which no man can ever be a distinguished architect. Art and science, in fact, form as congenial a union as "music with immortal verse." If Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo were men of high art, they were also physicians in the most elevated sense of the word; and Baldassare Peruzzi, master of the geometrical and physical science of his age, and the immortal creator of the Farnese Palace, could say, even in days contemporary with those of Raphael, "*Anchio son pittore.*"

#### THE AMATEUR PANTOMIME.

OUR illustration from the Amateur Pantomime lately performed at the Lyceum Theatre, by the company of active gentlemen whose heads rather than heels had been hitherto employed, represents a scene from the opening, where *William Tell* (Mr. Albert Smith), engages with *Gessler* (Mr. T. Knox Holmes) in a "desperate combat." Having discovered the second arrow, concealed by *Tell*, *Gessler* observes—

Not all the flowers of the Old Bailey bar  
Shall save you from the fix in which you are.  
James, Bodkin, Wilkins, Ballantine, and Parry,  
Can't keep you now from going to old Harry!

[*The Crowd threaten.*]

*Tell*. Gessler—one word.  
*Gess*. No! to your homes go back—  
Think you I fear a herded mongrel pack?  
*Tell*. If here we're herded, here we will be heard.  
*Gess*. What! the slaves threaten—this is too absurd.  
Go to your homes! I'll tax you, part and parcel.  
*Tell*. We'll rather make attacks upon your castle.  
*Gess*. I'll tax you higher, slaves, if you refuse.  
*Mel*. Our spirits are above your mounting dues.  
*Tell*. For this your high position you may thank;  
Like Hamlet's uncle your offence is rank.  
*Gess*. No more, you cur!  
*Tell*. Here's at you, then, you brute!

[*He shoots. GESSLER puts up his umbrella and receives the shot.*]

*Gess*. My parapluie has proved a parry-shoot.

[*The peasants and the guards prepare for a fight.*]

*Tell*. Hold, all! Gessler, you see we are at bay:  
And future centuries may rue this day.  
To save our people, homesteads, crops, and cattle,  
I would propose a single trial by battle.

The fight then commences after the most approved style of the old transpontine combats with which "Icks and 'Ughes" delighted the galleries, and ends in *Gessler's* defeat.

From the whimsical playbill sold in the house we glean the following Hiawatha-like *avant-propos* of the story:—

Should you ask me whence this story,  
Whence this legend and tradition,  
With the odours of the footlights,  
With the dresses all feel strange in,  
With the curling flow of wigs warm,  
With the combats of great fighters,  
With their frequent fearful pich-ins,  
And their wild reverberations,  
As of thunder in the side-scenes?  
I should answer—I should tell you—  
From the plays of Knowles and Schiller,  
From the Handbook of great Murray,  
From the land of inns and waiters,  
From the land of mules and knapsacks,  
From the Rigi-Kulm and Staffel—  
Where Mossoo, eccentric dresser,  
Meets with Brown in all his glory,  
As the steam-boat stops at Weggis,  
On the lake whose Higher Water  
Rises at St. Gotthard's hospice.  
I repeat them as I heard them,  
But, in truth, I don't believe them.

The next performance will take place at Drury-lane Theatre on Saturday, the 12th of July, and the proceeds will be devoted to the foundation of a fund for the immediate relief of destitute literary men, to be called "The Fielding Fund." Some alterations in the performance will be made: the comic business will be rearranged and the prologue omitted. Before the pantomime, the farce of "The Loan of a Lover" will be played, in which Mrs. Keeley will appear in Mr. Keeley's original part of *Peter Snyke*; while a young lady, who, under the name of Miss Louisa Miller, has won much applause at several amateur concerts, will play *Gertrude*.

#### GREAT STORM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ON Friday, June 20, the localities of Greenwich, Blackheath, Lewisham, and places adjacent, were visited by a thunderstorm more severe than any for two or three years past. The electricity of the atmosphere during the morning was unusually active, and rain fell occasionally. At three p.m. rain began to fall heavily; and between 3.5 and 3.20 it fell to the depth of seven-tenths of an inch; and for five minutes within this interval the very rare fall of one-tenth of an inch per minute continued. The fall during the day exceeded an inch. Claps of thunder were occasionally heard from noon, and from 3 to 3.30 they were frequent—at first to the N.E., and finally to the S.E. The lightning was very vivid, and frequently was followed by thunder in less than one second. The thunder was remarkably loud and continuous. Two very loud claps occurred almost simultaneously with the lightning at 3.15. Two trees were struck in Greenwich-park, the one situated about 200 feet



TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN GREENWICH PARK.

to the west, and the other about 150 feet to the east of the electrometer pole within the grounds of the Royal Observatory. The injury caused to the western tree was remarkable. A strip of bark, varying in breadth from nine inches to a foot being torn away from a height of thirty feet to the ground. The electric fluid itself followed the fibre of the tree, passing some knots on its passage, and cutting into the tree to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch; the white line caused by the channel so cut, and situated exactly in the centre of the uniform strip unmarked by the lightning, has a very singular effect, and continues to attract a considerable degree of attention to the vicinity. The tree is struck at a bend just above one of its main boughs, beside which the rent makes a turn and passes almost perpendicularly down the most exposed portion of the trunk, which is tall and well grown. The tree is situated in an avenue, and little distinguishable from the rest. The eastern tree is less injured, and the passage of the lightning not so strikingly shown: in this case a large knot growing on the trunk, and interposing exactly in the path of the electric fluid, is half unmarked. In both instances the bark was scattered around in fragments to a considerable distance. If any of your readers should have measured the rain which fell between three and four on Saturday, or during the whole day, I should be glad to be favoured with the amounts measured.

I am, Sir, &c.,  
JAMES GLAISHER.

P.S. The tree engraved is that situated to the west of the electrometer pole.

We have received from a Correspondent the following letter, describing a tree also struck, apparently, by the same storm:—

ROBERTSBIDGE, June 25, 1856.

Inclosed I send a sketch of a tree struck by lightning on the 20th inst.,



TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING NEAR EWHURST, SUSSEX.

which has caused much curiosity in this neighbourhood. It contains about thirty-five feet of timber, and is situated on the estate of John Bishop, Esq., near Ewhurst, Sussex.—I am, &c.,  
GEORGE SMITH.

AN EXTENSIVE RAZZIA.—Intelligence had been received from Senegal of an immense razzia made in May by the Governor of the French possessions there. Four thousand cattle and one hundred and twenty prisoners were brought from a district hitherto inaccessible to Europeans. The hostile Moors are to be completely expelled from the region.



## SALE OF LORD ORFORD'S PICTURES.

SATURDAY last was certainly a field-day at Christie's, and on no occasion have we seen a larger turn-out of the highest class of dilettanti and dealers, attracted by the intrinsic merits of the works of art about to be sold. There can be, also, no doubt that the rank and position of the selling party and the notoriety of the collection sold added considerably to the interest of the scene.

There seems to be a Tantalus fatality in Walpolian collections. The far-famed Houghton pictures of the great Sir Robert became the fundamental stock of that grandly growing collection at St. Petersburg. The countless nick-nackeries of Strawberry-hill were also dispersed by the inexorable hammer of George Robins—not one of the curiosities sold on the occasion being comparable to the advertisement by which it was trumpeted—comprising every category of puff, direct, indirect, collateral, and illusive, which the immortal Richard Brinsley has classified in his *Critic*. Now again a third Walpole collection has been brought to the hammer. The bronzes and marquetrie were sold on Friday, and fetched good prices—the former being mostly groups and figures from the antique, and the latter very beautiful ornamental tables, which, by their inlaid designs, belonged to the rank of articles of virtù, but the prices of which it would be uninteresting to reproduce, which is not the case with well-known pictures.

The gem of the collection was the "Rainbow Rubens," or "Watson Taylor Rubens," so called from having been in the possession of this celebrated amateur. This picture alone was sufficient to stamp any collection with celebrity; but there were also many others very good, and a few of rare excellence. We have had the "Adventures of a Guinea," the "Adventures of a Shilling," the "Adventures of an Umbrella," but, as a vehicle of varied character and incident, we think that a man of invention could take a worse subject than the "Adventures of an Auctioneer's Hammer."

The less interesting pictures were sold first, and in any ordinary collection would have excited interest, such as the "Russian Scenes," by Sir Robert Ker Porter and Sir William Allen; a portrait of Pope, by Richardson; and a Morland, fresh, homely, and natural, representing a sea coast, with smugglers actively disembarking their goods and offering them for sale to a farmer on horseback. This capital specimen of the age of top-boots, blue coats, and yellow vests, is dated by the hand of the artist 1797, and went for £34 10s.—in our opinion, cheap.

Nos. 240 and 241. Two most delicious Canaletti's: the former said, in the catalogue, to be "A Courtyard in Venice, with figures and galleries supported by columns." But, from two gardens being in view, we rather suspect that the scene is in Duolo, or some place on the Brenta. This picture has great hardihood and correctness of perspective, and went, in our opinion, cheap at 160 guineas. The companion picture, the "Staircase of the Doge's Palace," the well-known "Scala dei Giganti," with figures, is a most masterly production. The monotony of white marble is got over by the most artistic chiaroscuro and a truthful vigour of touch that even out-Canaletti Canaletti. This singularly fine production went for 210 guineas, also very cheap. Two other Canaletti's of more comprehensive design, but in our opinion less felicitous and original in execution, realised respectively 260 and 274 guineas.

No. 242. Singelbach. Italian peasants listening to a musician playing the guitar: at the base of a column horsemen near, buildings beyond. Very silvery in tone, but the faces and figures coarsely done, as was usual with this clever, meretricious painter. £45.

No. 248, one of the best Opies we have seen. Two peasant children: a girl standing, pointing to a distant object, and a boy seated on the ground. Painted in the spirit of Gainsborough. A laudable patriotism brought up the picture to 310 guineas. A few minutes before a firm and brilliant Filippino Lippi went for 34 guineas, little more than one-tenth of what the Opie brought.

No. 249. Zoffany. "Amateurs Acting the 'Merchant of Venice' before a party of noblemen at Lord Mansfield's: Mr. Clarke as Antonio." An interesting picture of manners, but of no great pictorial merit. Such a production as this ought to find its way to our gallery of historical illustration at Hampton Court. It went for 140 guineas.

No. 250, by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. A classical landscape, with Arcadian figures near a terminal statue—buildings, and mountainous distance. Painted at Rome. Seeing this single picture on the wall of a room, we should at once conclude that the master of the house was a man of fastidious taste. We do not consider 170 guineas as too long a price for a production that shows the artist to have drunk at the right fount. This is not a base imitation of the Poussins. We are therefore delighted to find classicism still rearing its calm august front out of the dust of jack-boots and jim-crack modern gothic of a bastard romanticism. The staple of Scott was eternal nature—all the rest was accessory. But when the vile tribe of imitators by pen and pallet gave us nothing but old curiosity shops, the second resurrection of the classic was immeasurably accelerated.

No. 264. Berghem. An Italian landscape, with a peasant in a red dress, with two cows near a pool of water; a man on a mule, and other figures on a rising road beneath a rock; with hilly distance. This is a slight thin Berghem, but exceedingly clever and pleasing, and fetched 470 guineas.

The next work excited a great deal of interest from its Peruginesque character, and is another very pleasing evidence of what we have frequent occasion to remark—the increasing estimation in which works of high spirited beauty are held in this country. Giovanni Lo Spagno, is not a name accredited to general estimation by popular works; in fact, we rather suspect that even his name is now heard of for the first time by a majority of our readers. No. 267 represents the glorification of the Virgin, who, as the catalogue informs us "in a red dress and blue drapery, is seated on the clouds, with the infant on her lap, and a lily branch in her hand; angels are holding a jewelled crown of gold above her head, beneath are two children playing the violin and flute, seated on a stone pedestal; a church in the landscape background. This exquisite work of the great master, who was the fellow pupil of Raphael, is in the original arched-top frame of the period, ornamented with pilasters of arabesque design." The colouring of this picture is exceedingly grisly and unattractive, but the design has that grand simplicity which was so well understood in the schools of Umbria. The Virgin has the dulcet expression such as one would expect from a scholar of Perugino and a collaborator of Raphael. We congratulate the nation on this admirable production having been secured for the National Gallery for 620 guineas. We conceive that the trustees have acted properly on this occasion. We have no fine Perugino in the National Gallery. The only very high representatives of this class of pictures are the incomparable Francias; and we certainly would object to indiscriminate purchase of merely antiquarian pictures not of considerable positive value. In this case we not only fill up a gap by giving a specimen of a master new to the Gallery, but also a work of considerable interest and value; although certainly not ranking on that summit on which stand Raphael and Francia.

No. 268, "A Converted Jew," by Rembrandt, standing before an open Bible. The catalogue states, "painted with magical effect." From this we differ. It is such a figure as Rembrandt used to paint; but to us it is a spotty, disagreeable picture, and particularly wanting in that "magical effect" of concentrated light, clear shadow, and forcible, but not violent contrast, in which Rembrandt was so consummate a master. It fetched 110 guineas—not one-tenth of what a fine Rembrandt would bring.

No. 269, a rare Rays tel, not in good condition, but valuable from the rarity with which Rays tel treat such subjects. It represents a grand scorching effect of storm; two figures on a wooden pier, at the end of which is a beacon; a wave is breaking on the pier with fine effect. A fishing boat is on the water, and a small boat, and other boats are seen tossed by the waves in the distance; a brilliant light falls on the centre from a partial clearing in the grand cloudy sky. This most vigorous composition went for 220 guineas.

No. 271, a landscape by De Koninck, of extraordinary vigour, somewhat in the manner of Rubens, but without the magnificent tints in the distance, the tradition of which Rubens so carefully preserved. This scene gives an attractive view of a vast expanse of country in Holland, with a town near a river standing out in a fine glare of sunshine, a mill and cottages, surrounded by trees near a piece of water, in the foreground, with a party of ladies in a boat, and other figures on a winding road in front; the sky treated with fine and best effect. This picture passed from the collection of Count Pourtales to that of Lord Orford, and although the name is not

a very popular one it was knocked down, after a spirited bidding, for 390 guineas.

Great interest was visible when the sale attained this point; the room was crowded to suffocation, and a loud buzz of conversation, followed by a corresponding silence, broken only by the voice of the auctioneer, took place as each picture was brought under view. No. 227, by Murillo, "Christ Sinking under the Weight of the Cross, with the Virgin kneeling before him in Intense Grief," is, in itself, such a moving episode in the great drama of the Passion, that none but an artist of the very highest powers would dare the attempt; in fact, the conception of so simple, probable, and exquisitely pathetic an incident marks the poetic cast of the mind of the great Sevillian. This picture has been so much talked of as to require no further description. After an animated contest it was knocked down at 690 guineas.

No. 279 is the finest Tasso Ferrato we have ever seen, representing the Marriage of St. Catherine, who is kneeling before the Trinity, and lighted by the opening heaven, while the symbolic fragment of the wheel is on the ground in front. The figures are of life size. It was knocked down for 1025 guineas. There is an intensity of religious character, and at the same time a grandezza, which we do not recollect having seen in any other picture of this master.

On Saturday, June the 14th, 1823, took place the final sale of Watson Taylor's best pictures, at which Rembrandt's Coach—Landscape, fetched £1270; Parmegiano's "Vision of St. Jerome," £3200 (now in the National Gallery); and the "Rainbow Landscape" of Rubens, £2730. The catalogue of that day describes the latter picture as follows:—

Rubens (60), the great landscape with a rainbow, a very celebrated *chef d'œuvre*; one of a pair, which were formerly distinguished ornaments of the Balli Palace, at Genoa. The subject represents a party of peasants returning home, at evening, from harvest-work, soon after a shower, and various others engaged in farming employments. A group of cattle watering, and a brood of ducks hurrying to a pool, are not only most boldly designed, but display all the magic of Rubens' pencil. A mass of wood on the right forms a perspective, which is lost in a delightful distant landscape. A rainbow, with a grand sweep, unites the colouring of the whole in the richest harmony. It may be safely pronounced to be one of the most glorious efforts of Rubens.

Mr. Christie, in announcing this picture in a somewhat rainbow-tinted prefatory speech, moreover stated the tangible fact that George IV. had offered six thousand pounds to Lord Orford for the picture, and told him to consider it as a standing offer. The biddings commenced at the point of Lord Orford's purchase, and rose amidst great excitement to 4550 guineas. Old Antwerp will be pleased to learn that a round of applause accompanied the exposition of the picture, and another when it was knocked down as we heard (we know not with what amount of accuracy) to the Marquis of Hertford. This fine composition is, in character and colouring, very like Rubens' "Chateau" in the National Gallery. The compound of broad sunlight and of the refreshed, and to use a Scotch expression, "caller" air, earth, and water, is done in the most imperial style, and drew forth the most lively admiration from the assembled spectators, comprising the *élite* of the connoisseurs of the metropolis. But the rainbow itself, which accompanies this bracing and exhilarating crisis of nature is flat and mechanical; but no fault of Rubens'. This bow in the clouds is a peculiar "grace" of God Almighty's immaterial kingdom, far "beyond the reach of art."

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

As the subject of a site for the National Gallery is now being discussed, and as you take much interest in all matters connected with the fine arts, perhaps you may be disposed to insert in your journal the following remarks.

The reason assigned for removing the National Gallery to a suburban quarter is mainly, that in town the smoke and other products the result of combustion of coal are found to be highly prejudicial to paintings and all other works of art. If this be so, I do not see that by removing our gallery to Brompton a cure can be effected for the evil spoken of; for although Brompton is to-day, comparatively speaking, situated in a pure air, yet, fifty years hence, if London flourish as it has done during the last fifty years, we shall have as many smoking chimneys beyond Brompton as we now have between Brompton and Charing-cross. This being the case, the remedy appears to me to consist in purifying our atmosphere from smoke, &c., rather than in changing our localities.

At the Messrs. Cubitt's, in Gray's-inn-road, there is in operation a process by which not only all smoke but all other deleterious gases the products of the combustion of coal are most completely precipitated—by the action of falling water—into the common sewer; and at the Society of Arts' Exhibition of Inventions I this year exhibited a diagram in illustration of the manner in which this process might be applied to the chimneys of every house in London.

It is calculated that in London there is property to the value of two millions sterling annually destroyed by smoke, &c.; and, if so, surely the smoke question is not second in importance to the sewerage question; and yet, comparatively speaking, it has received no attention; while even the small measure of partial reform with reference to factory chimneys is most carelessly carried out.

It is impossible to over-estimate the advantages which London might enjoy if her atmosphere were cleansed of the sooty nuisance, when the people might cultivate flowers, and wash their linen, and open their windows with as much pleasure as one might do in the Isle of Wight. These advantages, I believe, could be easily gained, and at an immense saving of money.

GEO. WYLD, M.D.  
6, Great Cumberland-street.

**RUSSIAN ANIMOSITY TOWARDS THE ENGLISH.**—It is spoken of in St. Petersburg as a fact, but apparently without any certainty of its correctness, that on the arrival of the first English vessel at Cronstadt this year the Russian sailors indulged in a considerable amount of menacing exclamation and bitter invective against the flag, and that when the crew came on shore it soon came to fisticks and a scuffle, in which an Englishman was killed. In St. Petersburg, I am told, an Englishman is safe, except in such parts of the town as are inhabited exclusively by the lower classes; in the rest of Russia it would be unwise of him to expose himself, and in Finland it would certainly be attended with deplorable results for an Englishman to travel alone just now.—*Letter from Berlin.*

**RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The *New York Journal of Commerce* states that the *America*, the searching of which vessel by a British naval officer at Rio, on the supposition that she was equipped as a privateer, was threateningly opposed by the American Commodore, and which caused a good deal of indignation to be expressed before the conclusion of the war with Russia, was, on her arrival, reported in the *San Francisco Shipping List* as Russian property. On leaving Rio the United States Commodore towed her above a hundred miles on her course, so as to protect her from seizure.

**PRUSSIAN HORSE-STEALERS.**—A band of some 60 horse and cattle stealers, belonging to several districts in East Prussia, near the frontier, came up for trial last week at Königsberg. Some idea may be formed of the extent of their plunder from the fact that upwards of 120 horses stolen by the band were recovered by the police at various points and times, and restored to their owners. The acts of this process were witnessed in German, Polish, and Masurian dialects, 120 witnesses were examined, and 125 questions propounded to the jury, to which the latter required 16 hours to render a reply. Of the accused, 11 are acquitted, and the remainder condemned to divers periods of imprisonment at hard labour. The horse-stealers on both sides the frontier are, in a great measure, and are remarkable for their boldness and audacity, and skill in disguise, and in other ways, on the appearance, are an even countenance, and a very clever and crafty. A very curious novel, entitled "Puck, Mary," was not long since published, in which the practices of the frontier smugglers and horse-stealers are made the basis of a graphic and lively, and, however of distant and doubtful character.

**DEATH OF A FRENCH "LION QUEEN."** The exhibition of "The Lion Queen" at the Crystal Palace, which was a very popular attraction, has been terminated by the death of the "Lion Queen" herself. The lady, who was a Frenchwoman, and who had been married to a Frenchman, was found dead in her room, and her death was attributed to the effects of the heat of the exhibition. The lady was a very popular attraction, and her death was a great loss to the exhibition. The lady was a Frenchwoman, and who had been married to a Frenchman, was found dead in her room, and her death was attributed to the effects of the heat of the exhibition. The lady was a very popular attraction, and her death was a great loss to the exhibition.

The first turf of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was turned on the 1st ult. at Surat by Mr. Davies, of the Civil Service.

## BOLINGBROKE AND POPE.

A LITERARY journal, long conspicuous for its captious, sneering, self-complacent dogmatism, has thought proper to assail this paper in a way as offensive as it is uncalled for, because we had the good fortune lately to print a letter of more than common interest from Lord Bolingbroke to Pope.

Ignoring *in toto* the paragraph prefixed to the epistle—which stated distinctly whence it came, and through whose instrumentality we obtained a copy—intent only upon what he is pleased to consider an inconsistency in dates, the writer in the *Athenæum* unhesitatingly brands the document as a forgery, and attaches to us the imputation of committing it. That we may not be accused of exaggerating the gravity of the charge, we append the critic's own words, passing over without comment his impertinence in designating this journal a "Sunday paper":—

A Sunday paper, which has lately flourished somewhat loudly about Pope, and about discoveries of letters and papers illustrating Pope's life and poems, printed last week, and in a very emphatic manner called the attention of the learned to, a "highly characteristic and interesting" document, which, it says, will "gladden the hearts of future editors of 'Pope,' being a letter from Bolingbroke to Pope, believed to be 'now first published.'" The letter bears no date; but it would be well if all discoveries of the kind had the word "forgery" written as plainly on them. For the student of literary history, it will be sufficient to say that in this same letter my Lord Bolingbroke, "surrounded by sycophants and ambitious coronets" in town, assures, "dear Pope" of the satisfaction he feels when at the bottom of his little garden at Twickenham, promises to take an airing that way on Saturday to enjoy "a little leg of lamb" and spinnage, and "manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner,"—mentions that he saw Addison that morning and Swift a few days "ago,"—criticises Cato, and modestly quotes the line—

The feast of reason and the flow of soul,

from his friend's imitation of the first Satire of the second book of Horace. The reader not deep in dates may be willing to have his memory refreshed with the facts which stamp the "highly characteristic and interesting letter" as pure invention:—1. Bolingbroke, having ceased for some months to be troubled by "sycophants or ambitious coronets," died from England in March, 1715. 2. Pope did not go to reside at Twickenham until three years after Bolingbroke's flight; therefore the letter, if written by Bolingbroke, must have been written after his return to England. 3. Bolingbroke returned in 1723; but Addison, whom the writer of the letter "saw this morning," died in 1719. And, 4. The first edition of Pope's "Imitations of Horace," from which the writer quotes the line—

The feast of reason and the flow of soul,

was not published until 1733.

With "the student of literary history" we should be well content to rest the genuineness of the letter so coarsely impugned upon its own internal evidence, and the facts, that it was found in a library bequeathed to the University of Oxford by the Rev. Charles Godwyn, a contemporary of Pope,—"a man of unquestionable learning and unimpeachable character; that it was deemed of sufficient importance by this gentleman to be transcribed with his own hand in his edition of the poet's works; that it was so transcribed, probably a century ago, at a period when it is difficult to conceive any motive for the fabrication of such a missive; and that it is found in Mr. Godwyn's library, among other letters, marginal notes, &c., upon which not a shadow of suspicion has ever rested. For the satisfaction, however, of that much larger class "the reader not deep in dates," we must take the liberty of showing that the *Athenæum* critic, notwithstanding his specious show of figures, is as fallible in these essentials as in the conclusions he draws from them. "Bolingbroke died from England in March, 1715. Pope did not go to reside at Twickenham until three years after Bolingbroke's flight, therefore," &c. Bolingbroke's retirement to France is generally understood to have taken place at the time mentioned, though authorities are not wanting who fix it later in the year; but that Pope did not go to reside at Twickenham for three years afterwards we confidently deny, and we challenge the writer to name a single biographer, from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Caruthers, who places the removal to Twickenham later than 1716. Is it possible a censor so authoritative can be ignorant of, or can have forgotten, the death of the poet's father, at Twickenham, in 1717, and the exquisite note to Martha Blount on the occasion?

But it is needless to dwell upon this error, since it does not sensibly affect the question. We think it very probable that Pope's permanent residence at Twickenham took place subsequently to Bolingbroke's departure. Did it never occur to our critic, however, that Pope might have temporarily dwelt at this pleasant village long before he made it his final resting-place? What more likely than that he should occasionally have sought retirement here during the progress of his first volume of *Horace*—that, prior to investing his hard-earned gains in the purchase of a house and grounds—previously to transplanting his parents from their old-acquainted home, he tested the influence of the air and soil of the new one, by sometimes passing a few quiet weeks upon the spot? The allusion to the "little garden" in Bolingbroke's letter would certainly seem to point to some such retreat as might have been chosen provisionally, rather than to the five-acre grounds of the Villa. And if it did, this at once disposes of the apparent anachronism of the letter so far as the flight of Bolingbroke, the removal to the villa, and the death of Addison are concerned.

We next come to the familiar line—

The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

This is quoted in the letter, but was not published until 1733; *ergo*, says the critic, the letter could not have been written in 1715. What sophistry! Bolingbroke does not adduce the passage as one from a published work. He merely says we can "enjoy what you are pleased to call

The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

Who, acquainted with the literature and habits of the time, would infer from this that the poem containing the line had been published?

It is well known that many of the "Imitations" were among Pope's earliest attempts. He says himself, "Whenever, in my rambles through the poets, I met with a passage or story that pleased me more than ordinary, I used to endeavour to imitate it or translate it into English; and this was the cause of my 'Imitations,' published so long after." In allusion to these very poems Dr. Johnson observes, "It is useless to settle dates, as they had seldom much reference to the times, and perhaps had been long in his hands." And Roscoe tells us, some of these imitations were written as early as "fourteen or fifteen years of age." Where, then, is the improbability of some passages being known to Bolingbroke, or to any other literary character of the day? It should be familiar to all scholars that Pope was a celebrated poet before a line of his production had appeared in print. In a letter to him, 1703, Tonson writes, "I have lately seen a pastoral of yours which is extremely fine, and is approved by the best judges of poetry," yet nothing of Pope's had then been printed. One of his earliest works, called "Alexander," was absolutely destroyed, and never printed. Nevertheless, some passages even of this performance, have survived, in consequence of their having been repeated at times for the entertainment of his friends.

**THE TREASURE SUNK IN THE "PACHA."**—The *Strait Times* report, under the 15th April mentions the death of Mr. Lovi, the Captain, who had undertaken to recover treasure from the sunken wreck of the *Pacha*. It appears that Mr. Lovi died from the effects of a *coma* *de solis*, whilst proceeding to the wreck in an open boat. The *Calcutta Times* also report that, up to the latest advices, sixteen boxes of treasure had been recovered, and it was expected that the whole would be saved. Since the death of Mr. Lovi's partner, Captain Marshall, has carried on operations. The treasure will, it is said, be taken to Singapore, and afterwards forwarded to Calcutta, where the claims of the several parties will be settled. Our contemporary believes the Asiatic Marine Society has a considerable claim upon it.

**AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.**—The United States Secretary of State recently communicated to the House some interesting and valuable statistics in reference to the cotton trade. The total amount exported in 1855 had amounted to 1,603,421,601 lb., which, at an average of eight cents per pound, would produce \$9,673,968'08. Of this quantity Great Britain had received 673,499,259 lb., and France 216,113,809 lb.

\* Mr. Charles Godwyn graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1721; M.A. 1724; and B.D. 1740. He became a Fellow of the College, and afterwards Vicar of All Saints, Colchester, and died April 23, 1770. He left his library, consisting of about fourteen hundred valuable works, to the Bodleian, where they were deposited in 1771.





INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT FOUNTAINS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

White: K at Q B 1th, Bs at K Kt 8th and Q R 5th, Kt at Q R 3rd; Ps at K B 2nd and 3rd, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd.  
Black: K at Q B 5th; Ps at K R 3rd, Q 4th and 5th, and Q Kt 6th.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.

The sum contributed by the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown in aid of the Patriotic Fund, from the 24th of July, 1855, is £253,132 15s. 10d.



## FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The present is so gay a season that taste and ingenuity have had ample scope for their display in the designs of a seemingly endless variety of evening dresses. We must mention a few which seem to us especially worthy of notice.

There is a *robe de bal* composed of double skirts of tulle, the upper one being open in front; on this upper skirt, and commencing at the waist, is a trimming of ivy and passion-flowers intermixed with buds of the pomegranate and light foliage, while flowers to correspond pass over the corsage in the form of bretelles, and droop in graceful pendants from the shoulder. *Caché poigne* of similar leaves and flowers.

Silk dresses of light and brilliant colours are sometimes made open at the sides; these openings being indicated by flouncings of black lace, the intervals between which have rows of narrower black lace placed diagonally. The skirt is very full and long, extending into a demi-train behind. The low body, pointed before and behind, is draped with black lace.

For half-mourning there is a very rich dress of violet-coloured silk, brocaded in black.

When berthes are worn, the ends or lappets of them usually cross midway on the corsage, and fall far below the waist.

A very pretty dress, suitable for demoiselles, and artistic in its simple elegance, is composed of fine book muslin, as transparent as tulle. It is made with two very full skirts, each skirt being bordered by a hem about four inches wide. Above each hem is placed a row of black velvet, about an inch and a half wide, having a narrower row on each side. The corsage is *à la Raphaël*, and is formed of plaits which, commencing at the waist, are gathered at the top into a band which passes to the shoulders in a square form, the back being made to correspond. The top of the corsage is ornamented with three rows of black velvet, narrower than those on the skirt, but graduated in proportion to it. The sleeves, trimmed in the same manner, are extremely short at the inside of the arm, and are made double so as to fall in the form of a flower with a double cup towards the elbow. A sort of sash is formed of book muslin edged with black velvet, and having the appearance of a scarf; in crossing before it confines a bouquet of roses, and the ends descend until they reach the velvet of the upper skirt. The coiffure to suit this dress should consist of roses, and the most suitable ornaments are rows of pearls upon the neck and arms floating in a negligé manner.

This dress may be imitated with the substitution of green, blue, or cerise velvet for black; and the velvet may be laid on in an arabesque pattern instead of in plain rows. Sometimes also large hanging sleeves fall from beneath the short ones.

Silk dresses, with flouncings richly trimmed and often covered with lace, are still worn by married ladies, but the thin materials are preferred for demoiselles. Tulle made with double skirts, or with a multitude of puffings, and ornamented with ribbon and flowers, is much seen, as also are tulle dresses trimmed with narrow black velvet, or velvet of brilliant colours.

Silk dresses for demi-toilet are as rich as ever; and we remark that the balzarines and other light materials have this season a peculiarly costly appearance. Jackets with a deep basque, and profusely trimmed with fringe, lace, and ribbon, according to the material of the dress, still prevail; and the sleeves, which descend very little below the elbow, are usually made of several frills. There are, however, some high dresses made open before, with bands corresponding with the material of the dress crossing the bust in what used to be called the Swiss style.

High dresses always demand elegant *lingerie*, and this department of dress is particularly beautiful just now. Muslin collars are embroidered in the richest manner, and generally edged with Valenciennes lace. They are of a pretty and becoming shape, not preposterously large; and they are often more square than rounded. Muslin and lace sleeves are usually composed of alternate frills and puffs, with runnings of coloured ribbon between. When intended for the street the sleeves often have the gauntlet cuff.

White muslin jackets, richly embroidered and ornamented with runnings of coloured ribbon are likely to be much worn, should seasonable July weather set in. They are made in great variety, some of them being comparatively simple, others having a sort of cape formed by frills of worked muslin.

For those ladies, however, who do not like transparent drapery out of doors there are silk mantles in great variety and abundance. A very pretty one is of black silk, trimmed with velvet, bugles, and black lace, and having braces that form a cape over the shoulders.

There is a mantle of violet silk, made in a similar style; and one of cinnamon brown, cut like a rounded scarf, and having the hood arranged in a peculiarly graceful manner. This mantle is trimmed with broad black lace, gimp, and fringe.

A new and very elegant black silk mantle is made full at the back, the fulness being gathered in four large plaits at the waist. It is richly trimmed with lace and velvet.

Bonnets are, if possible, more light, airy, and even fantastic than ever. One is composed of broad white blonde, in two falls drooping backwards, with loops of white sarcenet between them. A narrower blonde, with a vandyke edge, falls over the forehead; and a bunch of green barley placed on one side looks like a feather. Cherries, wild roses, and green barley are inside.

Another bonnet in a similar style has only one broad fall like a veil thrown back; it is trimmed with striped grass and water-lilies.

There is a bonnet composed of a mixture of black and white lace, and ornamented with blue corn-flowers.

A very pretty bonnet is formed by alternate strips of white chip and pink sarcenet ribbon; the trimming striped grass and pink roses.

Although the season is so far advanced, scarlet maintains its hold as a favourite colour. There is a charming fancy straw bonnet trimmed with ivy and scarlet ribbon.

A summer bonnet in admirable taste is formed of a trelis of white chip, and is simply trimmed with white roses and leaves, and striped grass.

Another pretty bonnet is of open fancy straw, lined alternately with blue and stone-colour. It has a bunch of short blue feathers outside on each side, with blonde cap and pink roses next the face.

We must not forget to mention that children's

dresses participate in the prevailing mode. Girls' frocks are either trimmed with numerous flouncings, or *en tablier* with embroidery in a check pattern. The corsage is always cut square.

The boys' blouses are trimmed with velvet; the corsage, which is in the Swiss style, having bars of velvet across it, each bar being finished with a large steel button. Braces of the same material are fastened at the waist with a similar button, and the ends descend to just above the knee. The skirts of children's dresses are always very full.

[For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DEVI, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**DRURY LANE.**—Miss FANNY HUDDART begins respectfully to announce that her FIRST BENEFIT will take place at the above Theatre on the evening of MONDAY, JULY 21st, when, in addition to the Operatic Corps of this Establishment, she will be assisted by several Artists, vocal and instrumental, of the highest eminence—full particulars of which will be duly advertised. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be had of Messrs. Cramer and Bate, Mitchell, Sains, Boose, Holles-street; Mr. Chatterton at the Box-office of the Theatre; and Miss Huddart, at her residence, 6, Beauborough-street, Finsbury.

**MR. BALFE'S BENEFIT ON MONDAY** NEXT, JULY 7, at DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Immense Attractions for this Night only.—Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Rudersdorf, M. Gassier, Arabella Goddard, Ernst, and Platti. The performances will commence with Balfé's favourite opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, with the new music and following splendid cast:—Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Dyer, Mr. Mayers, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Balfé will preside in the orchestra, which, with the chorus, will be on a grand scale. To be followed by a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in which the following celebrated artists will appear:—Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Fanny Huddart, Misses Brougham, and Mrs. Endersdorf, Mr. Henry Haigh, Signor Lorenzo, M. Gassier. Instrumentalists: violin, E. Ernst; harp, Mr. John Thomas; violoncello, Signor Platti; piano-forte, Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. G. A. Osborne. To conclude with the fourth act of Verdi's opera, IL TROVATORE, with the following cast:—Miss Lucy Escott, Miss Fanny Huddart, M. Durand, and Mr. Augustus Braham.—Private boxes, 43s. 3d., 22s. 6d., 11s.; stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s.; boxes, 4s.; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Boxes and stalls to be had of Mr. M. W. Balfé, 11, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens; of Mr. Chatterton, at the box-office of the theatre; and Messrs. Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street.

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